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Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

Quadrennial reports, 1994–1997, submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

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1. Anglican Consultative Council

(Special consultative status granted 1985)

The Anglican Communion of Churches is represented in 165 different countries around the world and consists of approximately 70 million persons. The Anglican Communion is deeply interested in issues related to human rights, gender, social justice, environmental stewardship, international economics and a number of other issues because it is concerned about the well-being of the human family and the preservation of the sanctity of creation. As an entity of the wider church, the Anglican Communion Office at the United Nations is committed to speaking out on important global issues because of the ways in which they affect the dignity of every human person.

The Office works to serve and satisfy the common concerns of the Anglican Communion and other faith communities. As such, it seeks to implement the resolutions adopted by the Primates Meetings, the Lambeth Conference of Bishops of the Anglican Communion, and the Anglican Consultative Council on behalf of the wider membership of the Anglican Communion. The Anglican United Nations Office has been actively involved in advocating the Anglican Communion's desire to alleviate and reduce poverty, expand productive employment opportunities and facilitate social integration among marginalized groups in various countries. The Office is especially committed to working in those areas that are "pro-dignity, pro-nature, and pro-people". In particular, five areas stand out: human rights, the empowerment of women and all people, the environment, international debt, and disarmament. In this context, the Office serves to:

(a) Forge stronger funding and programmatic links with various United Nations social service agencies to promote the causes of children and the most vulnerable in society;

(b) Advocate for policies and programmes that promote human rights, the environment, the advancement of women and other areas related to economic and political, and social justice;

(c) Promote a prophetic ministry of the Church through round-table policy analysis forums to engage senior church officials, government officials, and members of the diplomatic, business, and academic communities to develop policy proposals that promote human rights and social justice;

(d) Offer interventions at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and advocacy at other United Nations meetings and conferences;

(e) Enrich the Communion through briefing papers on the environment and development, human rights and other topics of social justice.

Activities

The Anglican Consultative Council, Anglican Communion Office at the United Nations, has been involved in a number of activities related to the work of the United Nations. A sampling of its efforts are noted below:

(a) The Office spoke at and participated in a meeting on the Ethical and Spiritual Dimensions of Social Progress at the request of the United Nations Secretariat, in preparation for the World Summit for Social Development (October 1994);

(b) The Office advocated on behalf of the wider Church in the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen, Denmark (March 1995);

(c) The Office participated in discussions between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Burundi, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Burundi and other church and United Nations officials on the political situation in Burundi. The Office forwarded a report on these discussions to the United Nations Security Council (July 1995);

(d) The Office represented the Communion and also spoke on behalf of the World Council of Churches at the Fourth World Conference on Women (September 1995);

(e) With the participation of members of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office hosted a major conference on the international debt crisis (May 1996);

(f) The Office actively worked with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and non-governmental organizations to help Haitian children who were detained at Guantanamo Base, Cuba, having fled their country, and seeking asylum (June 1995);

(g) The Office has provided oral interventions at the Commission on Human Rights on the Sudan (1996, 1998) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (1997); written statements were offered on Pakistan (E/CN.4/1997/NGO/105), Mauritania (E/CN.4/1997/NGO/101), East Timor (1998) and Myanmar (1998);

(h) The Office participated in the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and shared the concerns of the Church in environmental and development issues (1996);

(i) The Office has participated in programmes of the NGO Committee on Disarmament and has sought to lobby Member States to sign the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty;

(j) The Office has met and maintained contact with Secretaries-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali (1996 and 1997) and Kofi Annan (1997 and 1998) and members of their senior staff to share information and issues of concern to the wider church;

(k) The Office has actively participated in a high-level meeting of Statespersons and spiritual leaders of The InterAction Council, which took place in Vienna from 20 to 22 April 1998. The group, under the chairmanship of former Chancellor of Germany Helmut Schmidt, sought to draft a universal declaration of human responsibilities, giving the prerequisites of the protection of human rights, and offering an update on achievements since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in 1948;

(l) The Office has participated in a number of United Nations/United States of America forums, and hosted an important forum on United States support of the United Nations at Trinity Church, Wall Street (May 1998).

Other activities

The Anglican United Nations Office has maintained close working relationships with key United Nations staff in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General , the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), IMF and the World Bank, on issues related to globalization and its impact on human development. The Office has served as the voice of the Anglican Church in the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to the Secretariat, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR and both the General Assembly and the Security Council on many occasions (1997 and 1998). News and information about the ministry of the Anglican Communion Office at the United Nations are available through our Office's home page which can be accessed as follows: http://www.aco.org/united-nations/. Our Internet e-mail address is: un-aco@i-2000.com.

2. Anti-Slavery International

(Special consultative status granted 1950)

Anti-Slavery International's mission statement

In 1996, the Council of Anti-Slavery International (ASI) adopted the following mission statement:

> Anti-Slavery International (ASI) promotes the eradication of slavery and slavery-like practices, and freedom for everyone who is subjected to them. The abuses that ASI opposes include slavery and the buying and selling of people as objects; trafficking of women and the predicament of migrant workers who are trapped into servitude; debt bondage and other traditions that force people into low status work, forced labour; forced prostitution; abusive forms of child labour; and early or forced marriage and other forms of servile marriage. ASI focuses on the rights of people who are particularly vulnerable to exploitation of their labour, notably women, children, migrant workers and indigenous peoples.
>
> ASI pursues its objectives by:
>
> (a) Collecting information about these abuses, bringing them to the attention of the public and promoting public action to end them;
>
> (b) Identifying ways in which these abuses can be brought to an end, and influencing policy makers in Governments or other institutions at national and international levels to take action accordingly;
>
> (c) Supporting victims of the abuses that ASI opposes in their struggle for freedom, in particular by working with the organizations that they establish and other organizations campaigning on their behalf.

ASI's membership and work with other non-governmental organizations

ASI currently has some 1,700 members in 45 different countries (the majority of its members are based in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). Some members are individuals, while 176 are organizations. ASI coordinates its activities with other anti-slavery organizations, notably those in Australia, Canada, France and Norway. It takes part in alliances or coalitions with other non-governmental organizations on a number of issues within its mandate, in particular the NGO Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples (a fund to support indigenous representation at United Nations meetings), the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child (ASI is convener of the Sub-group on Child Labour), the Global March Against Child Labour and the United Kingdom branch of ECPAT (End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism).

Participation by ASI representatives in United Nations meetings, 1994–1997

ASI was represented at the following meetings of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and its subsidiary bodies and made the following statements:

(a) Commission on Human Rights, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997:

In 1994, ASI made a statement about appropriate United Nations mechanisms for considering the implementation of certain human rights instruments. In 1995, ASI made statements on forced labour in Bosnia, organ transplants in China; and forced evictions;

(b) Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 1994, 1995, 1997:

In 1994, ASI made statements about South Africa and the Chittagong hill tracts (in Bangladesh). In 1995, ASI made a general statement about slavery and forced labour. In 1997, ASI made a statement about the trafficking of children in West Africa and the work of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery;

(c) Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997:

Numerous oral statements were made at each session. In 1994, these dealt with early marriage; child prostitution and tourism; carpet labelling; slave labour in Brazil; child servitude in India; bonded children and women in Nepal; bonded labour in Pakistan; forced begging in West Africa; and the enslavement of indigenous peoples. In 1995, they covered forced labour in northern Bosnia; forced labour in Myanmar; organ transplants in China; bonded labour and the sexual exploitation of Devadasis in India; child domestic workers in West Africa; migrant domestic workers in the United Kingdom; slavery in Mauritania; ritual slavery in Ghana; and women's property rights. In 1996, they concerned the United Nations response to institutions and practices similar to slavery; migrant workers subjected to slavery; child servitude; children working as domestic servants; forced labour in Myanmar; bonded labour in India; slavery in Mauritania; bonded labour in Nepal; and bonded labour in Pakistan. In 1997, statements concerned enslaved indigenous peoples; slavery in Mauritania; bonded labour in Nepal; human and labour rights violations in the sex industry; slavery in the Sudan; bonded labour in Pakistan; and trafficking of children in West Africa;

(d) Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 1996:

ASI was also represented at the following conferences and meetings and presented information at associated non-governmental organizations sessions: International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 1994; World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 1995; Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 1995; World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, 1996, organized by the Government of Sweden in cooperation with UNICEF, ECPAT and the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

ASI was commissioned by the International Labour Organization (ILO) International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) to undertake a number of activities between 1995 and 1997, notably a project in Indonesia in 1994, the organization of a seminar about child domestic workers (in the United Kingdom) in 1996, the publication of a handbook on collecting information about child domestics in 1997 and a survey of non-governmental organization views about a proposed convention against the worst forms of child labour (in 1997).

Other relevant activities

ASI made a submission to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in October 1994 on the rights of the child within the family and as convener of the (NGO) Sub-group on Child Labour, organized a "theme day" on child labour for the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 1994 and an informal briefing about child labour during the International Labour Conference in 1997.

At its 1995 session, the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery asked ASI to prepare a commentary about contemporary forms of slavery under the terms of United Nations treaties against slavery adopted in 1926 and 1956. This was submitted the following year.

In March 1996, ASI attended a UNICEF consultation about child labour at the organization's headquarters in New York.

ASI arranged for representatives of non-governmental organizations from countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to participate in United Nations meetings, and in each case gave them an introduction to the United Nations human rights system and enabled them to present statements. In West Africa, ASI has organized training sessions concerning women's rights, particularly the relevance of international human rights instruments and mechanisms.

In addition to the various formal statements delivered by ASI mentioned above, ASI prepared informal briefings for members of United Nations treaty monitoring bodies.

3. Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBJO)

(Special consultative status granted 1947)

The Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBJO) is a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. It has served in that capacity since the 1940s and represents more than 1 million members in more than 50 countries through three constituent organizations — B'nai B'rith International, the Board of Deputies of British Jews, and the South African Jewish Board of Deputies.

During the past four years, CBJO has been actively represented at all sessions of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and at meetings of the human rights treaty bodies. It was represented as well at all sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

CBJO was selected to deliver a non-governmental organization plenary address in Beijing in 1995 at the Fourth World Conference on Women and organized a session at the NGO Forum.

It also participated in the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995 and in the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) in Istanbul in 1996, where the principal CBJO representative delivered an address at the NGO Forum.

The principal CBJO representative played an active role in the United Nations NGO Committee on Human Rights, where he was re-elected Honorary Chairman. He was also re-elected Honorary Chairman of the United Nations NGO Committee on Youth. He was a founding member of the United Nations NGO Coalition for an International Criminal Court and contributed ideas during the drafting of the statute of the International Criminal Court, particularly on the subject of redress for victims of the heinous crimes over which the Court will exercise jurisdiction. In 1997, he was elected to the Board of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO). CBJO's representatives in Geneva and Vienna have also been active at their respective United Nations centres.

In 1995, the principal CBJO representative was invited to prepare a monograph on Security Council reform, which was published at the end of that year. Based upon his experience as Secretary of the United States Commission on Improving the Effectiveness of the United Nations, he was selected in 1995 to serve on the Advisory Committee for an Effective United Nations.

CBJO constituents have been active in supporting ratification of United Nations human rights treaties, including the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

During the four years under review, CBJO constituents had membership in the following countries and territories: Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Curaçao (Netherlands Antilles), the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya,

Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Martinique, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

4. Dhaka Ahsania Mission

(Special consultative status granted 1993)

Brief introductory statement recalling the aims and purposes of the organization

The major objectives of Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) are annihilation of the distinction between man and man by promoting unity, peace love and brotherhood among people throughout the world and cultivation of one's inner unexplored potentialities contributing to the development of the human community. During the period 1994–1997, DAM achieved tremendous growth and success in the field of education, women's development, environmental promotion, anti-drug activities, refugee protection, elimination of trafficking in women and children and so on in cooperation with United Nations agencies, namely, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP).

During the years 1994 to 1997, DAM developed working partnerships with several developmental agencies in countries like India, Pakistan, Nepal, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Japan, China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Ireland, the United States of America, Canada and France. DAM received the ESCAP Human Resources Development Award for 1994, the Grand Prize from Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), Japan, in 1996 and several awards from the Government of Bangladesh. It has been nominated as member of the APPEAL (Asia-Pacific Programme of Education for All) Resource and Training Consortium by UNESCO, and the Bangkok and Literacy Resource Centre for Girls and Women by ACCU, Japan.

DAM's grass-roots level programmes include basic human resources development services to poor and disadvantaged groups of people in rural and urban areas. DAM's non-formal education programme covers 150,000 learners a year; its poverty alleviation and empowerment of women programme covers about 30,000 poor women; and tens of thousands of people are covered under its primary health care, drug demand reduction, environmental promotion and protection, disaster preparedness, and prevention of trafficking in children and women programmes, among others. DAM has established one secondary-level teachers' training college, one institute of primary and non-formal education, one institute of technical and vocational education and a university of science and technology in Bangladesh.

During 1994, DAM got membership in International Council for Adult Education (ICAE), Canada, an international non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

Representatives of DAM attended the following meetings:

(a) Annual conference of non-governmental organizations organized by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat from 20 to 22 September 1994;

(b) Annual conference of non-governmental organizations organized by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat from 18 to 20 September 1995;

(c) Annual conference of non-governmental organizations organized by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat from 10 to 12 September 1996;

(d) Annual conference of non-governmental organizations organized by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat from 10 to 12 September 1997;

(e) Fifth International Conference on Adult Education (CONFINTEA-V) sponsored by UNESCO in Hamburg, Germany, from 14 to 18 July 1997 and its preparatory conference held in Thailand from 16 to 18 September 1996 (participation by the Executive Director).

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

Activities were as follows:

(a) DAM conducted the National Workshop on Training of Master Trainers in Basic Education in Lahore, Pakistan, from 28 December to 7 January 1994 which was sponsored by UNICEF;

(b) The Executive Director participated as a Resource Person in the Second Regional Workshop on Continuing Education for Development, held in Shijiazhang City, Hebei province, China, from 16 to 25 May 1994 and sponsored by UNESCO, Bangkok;

(c) The Executive Director organized a Training Workshop for Developing Literacy Resource Centres for Girls and Women in Pakistan in September 1994 sponsored by UNESCO;

(d) On invitation from UNESCO, the Executive Director, DAM, worked as a faculty member in the Third Regional Workshop on Continuing Education held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 19 to 28 August 1996;

(e) The Executive Director organized a UNESCO Training Workshop for Developing Literacy Resource Centre for Women in India held in Jaipur, India, from 16 September to 5 October 1996;

(f) DAM was designated by UNESCO to undertake, as a "nodel centre", a study on "Reorienting Basic Education towards Poverty Alleviation and Improvement of Quality of Life" in the Bangladesh context. DAM undertook and completed the study in February 1997;

(g) On contract with UNESCO, DAM organized four national workshops on continuing education for development in the subregion comprising India, Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh in 1996–1997;

(h) One representative of DAM was deputed to UNESCO, Bangkok, for four months (February–May 1997) for the preparation of the background document of the regional framework for developing literacy as a tool for empowerment of the poor;

(i) The Executive Director, on invitation from UNESCO, Bangkok, participated in the Technical Working Group Meeting on the APPEAL Intercountry Resource and Training Consortium (ARTC), Pune, India, 21–27 May 1997;

(j) On invitation by ACCU, the Executive Director participated in the 1997 Planning Meeting on ACCU Regional Literacy Programmes in Asia and the Pacific in July 1997;

(k) On request of UNESCO, Bangkok DAM organized a national seminar from 9 to 11 December 1997 to review the proposed regional programme framework developed on "Literacy as a tool for empowerment of the poor";

(l) On request of UNESCO, DAM organized a Regional Expert Group Consultation Meeting on the Development of an Asia-Pacific Non-formal Education Database in Dhaka from 15 to 18 December 1997.

Other relevant activities

These included:

(a) Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions: DAM observed, mostly in collaboration with the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC), various United Nations days by organizing seminars, symposia and rallies. Each year international Women's Day, World No-Tobacco Day, World Environment Day, the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, International Literacy Day, Universal Children's Day and Human rights Day are observed;

(b) Preparation of papers and/or other materials at the request of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies:

(i) DAM undertook a UNESCO-sponsored project entitled "Translation and Printing of the Manual *Educate to Empower*" into Bangla (Bengali) in 1995;

(ii) DAM developed a simplified version of ATLP (APPEAL Training Materials for Literacy Personnel) materials of UNESCO in one volume in Bangla in 1995;

(c) Other examples of consultative and substantive activities, including financial assistance received from or given to the United Nations, field-level collaboration and joint sponsorship of meetings, seminars studies and so on:

(i) DAM organized a subregional workshop on Continuing Education for Development held in May/June 1996 in Dhaka with participation of India, Nepal and Bangladesh and with financial support from UNESCO;

(ii) DAM organized one national training workshop in Dhaka and four local-level training courses on Community-based Drug Demand Reduction and Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) Prevention in Bangladesh in September 1996 with financial support from ESCAP;

(iii) One representative of DAM was deputed to UNESCO (1 August 1996 to 31 October 1996) to assist them in organizing a regional workshop on Planning and Monitoring of Literacy.

Geographical breakdown of membership and partner organizations

Membership

Country	Number of members (individuals)
Australia	21
Bangladesh	5 600
Canada	15
India	1 100
Italy	10
Malaysia	7
Pakistan	35

Saudi Arabia	15
Thailand	20
United Arab Emirates	10
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	25
United States of America	50
Total number of members	6 900

Partner organizations

These comprise Government of Bangladesh; Ontario Catholic English Teachers' Association, Canada; the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada (USCC); Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) of Denmark; Miseror and Deutcher Caritas Verband, Germany; Department of Foreign Affairs, Ireland; AIDLINK, Ireland; COAL, Ireland; RTE One World Fund, Ireland; Combined Services Third World Fund, Ireland; Agency for Personal Service Overseas (APSO), Ireland; Centro Volontari Marchigiani, Ancona (CVM), Italy; SPIEC, Japan; Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO, Japan; CEBEMO, Netherlands; Bilance, Netherlands; Memisa, Netherlands; SKN, Netherlands; Overseas Development Administration, United Kindom; Catholic Fund for Overseas Development (CAFOD), United Kingdom; Kirby Laing Foundation, United Kingdom; Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO), United Kingdom; Concern Universal, United Kingdom; Heifer Project International, United States of America; LDS Charities, United States of America; Newman Community, United States of America; Laubach Literacy International, United States of America; and United Nations organizations like ESCAP, ILO, UNDCP, UNESCO, UNHCR and UNICEF.

5. Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA)

(Special consultative status granted 1966)

Introduction

The Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA), which is an Asian organization of States, groups and individuals in the Asia and Pacific region, was established in 1960 in response to a common desire among developing countries to promote regional cooperation in improving knowledge, systems and practices of government administration to help accelerate economic and social development. At present, it has 13 States, 103 institutional (institutes or schools or public administration, universities, government agencies and municipal corporations) and 369 individual members. In 1966, EROPA was accorded consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, emphasizing the cooperative relationship between the United Nations and EROPA.

Activities

EROPA has the following regular activities: (a) General Assembly/International Conference; (b) Executive Council Meeting/Seminar. In the following activities, EROPA maintained its affiliation with the United Nations.

United Nations attends EROPA

The EROPA forty-first Executive Council Meeting and Seminar on "Comparative Public Sector Reform" was held in Canberra, Australia, from 18 November to 1 December 1994. In this seminar/meeting, United Nations/New York was represented by Hamdan Benaissa, International Adviser in the Division of Public Administration and Development Management, United Nations Department for Development Support and Management Services of the United Nations Secretariat; Asian and Pacific Development Centre (APDC) was represented by its Director, Dr. Harka Gurung. The EROPA Sixteenth General Assembly and Conference on "New Trends in Public Administration for the Asia-Pacific Region: Decentralization" was held from 11 to 14 September 1995 in Tokyo. In this conference, the United Nations was represented by Hamdan Benaissa, Senior International Adviser in the Division of Public Administration and Development Management of the Department for Development Support and Management Services of the United Nations Secretariat; Dr. Itoko Suzuki, Officer in Charge of the Governance and Public Administration Branch, Division of Public Administration and Development Management, United Nations Department for Development Support and Management Services of the United Nations Secretariat; Hideki Kaji, Director of the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) in Japan, Josefa Edralin, Information Systems Planner and Coordinator of the Development Administration Programme of UNCRD, Japan. APDC was represented by Harka Gurung, Director. In the EROPA forty-third Executive Council Meeting and Seminar on "Public Administration Reform for Economic Transformation" held in Hanoi, Viet Nam from 14 to 19 October 1996, the United Nations was represented by Jacinto de Vera of the Department for Development Support and Management Services in New York. In the EROPA seventeenth General Assembly and Conference on "Public Service Management: Achieving Quality Performance in the Twenty-First Century" held in Kuala Lumpur, the United Nations was represented by Jacinto de Vera of the Division for Public Administration and Public Economics, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

United Nations works with EROPA

In the EROPA sixteenth General Assembly and Conference held in Tokyo, Japan, a resolution was adopted by the Assembly recognizing the importance of the resumed fiftieth session of the United Nations General Assembly which would be held in spring 1996, and which would consider the role of public administration and development, and encouraging States members to be represented at that meeting at the highest level possible. In line with the Department for Development Support and Management Services preparations for the resumed fiftieth session of the United Nations General Assembly a Regional Conference on the "Role of Public Administration in Promoting Economic Development" in Asian countries was held at the Asian Development Bank in Manila from 18 to 20 March 1996. The said conference was hosted by the Civil Service Commission of the Philippines in cooperation with the University of the Philippines — College of Public Administration (UP-CPA), and the Local Government Academy (LGA), and co-sponsored by the United Nations Department for Development Support and Management Services, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Commonwealth Secretariat. Twenty countries from the EROPA region were represented, and a total of 57 participants attended the conference. The United Nations was represented by Senior Interregional Adviser Hamdan Benaissa and Jacinto de Vera of the Department for Development Support and Management Services, Ernesto Bautista of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Manila and Abul Hashem of ESCAP.

Recognizing the complementarity of purpose, expertise and action, as well as their long-standing, productive and continuing relationship, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and EROPA signed in May 1998 a Memorandum of Understanding agreeing to set up cooperative arrangements for drawing on their respective capacities and expertise in the implementation of their programmes, particularly for the Asian region.

EROPA publications

The publications programme in public administration and related fields is one of the major activities of EROPA. In continuing to fulfil its functions of disseminating the results of its research projects, conferences, seminars and meetings, the Organization publishes books, monographs, documentation of conference proceedings and the EROPA *Journal*. During the period under review, EROPA published the following: (a) January 1994–December 1997, 11 issues of the *EROPA Bulletin*; (b) starting in 1989, the *Asian Review of Public Administration* (ARPA): from January 1994 to December 1997, six issues of ARPA were published; (c) latest book publication: *New Trends in Public Administration for the Asia-Pacific Region: Decentralization*, Susumu Kurosawa, Toshihiro Fujiwara and Mila A. Reforma, eds. 531 pp.

Linkages

Professor Mila A. Reforma attended the United Nations seminar on Government-Private Sector Partnerships in Delivery of Municipal Services in New Delhi, India, 7–11 February 1994, organized by the United Nations Urban Management Programme (UN-UMP), for Asia and the Pacific.

The EROPA Secretary-General, on invitation of the United Nations, participated in the Professional Colloquium of the International Technical Forum on Public Administration and Development at the United Nations, New York, 11 and 12 April 1996. The Forum was held in conjunction with the United Nations resumed session of the United Nations General Assembly (New York, 15–19 April 1996).

The EROPA secretariat met with Dr. Itoko Suzuki of the Department for Development Support and Management Services in Manila during her brief stay in Manila in January 1996. Dr. Suzuki was briefed on forthcoming E[illegible]. A activities.

EROPA has continued to promote linkages with other international, regional and national institutions both in the Asia-Pacific region and in other parts of the world. These are the Division for Public Economics and Public Administration of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, UNDP, UNCRD, APDC, the Commonwealth Association for Public Administration and Management (CAPAM), the International Personnel and Management Association (IPMA), the Institute on Governance (IOG), the Civil Service Commission of the Philippines (CSC), the Ford Foundation, the Asia Foundation, the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), the African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Asian Development Bank.

Publications/documents

These include:

(a) Book: *New Trends in Public Administration for the Asia-Pacific Region: Decentralization*;

(b) Journal: *Asian Review of Public Administration*;

(i) Vol. VI, Nos. 1 and 2, January–December 1994;

(ii) Vol. VII, No. 1, January–June 1995;

(iii) Vol. VII, No. 2, July–December 1995;

(iv) Vol. VIII, No. 1, January–June 1996;

(v) Vol. VIII, No. 2, July–December 1996;

(vi) Vol. IX, No. 1, January–June 1997;

(c) *EROPA Bulletin*:

(i) Vol. 15, No. 1, January–March 1994; No. 2, April–June 1994; No. 3, July–September 1994; No. 4, October–December 1994;

(ii) Vol. 16, Nos. 1 and 2, January–June 1995; Nos. 3 and 4, July–December 1995;

(iii) Vol. 17, No. 1, January–March 1996; No. 2, April–June 1996; Nos. 3 and 4, July–December 1996;

(iv) Vol. 18, Nos. [illegible]nd 2, January–June 1997; Nos. 3 and 4, July–December 1997;

(d) Draft conference report of the Regional Conference on the Role of Public Administration in Promoting Economic Transformation organized by the United Nations Department for Development Support and Management Services with EROPA;

(e) List of EROPA members by county (geographical breakdown);

(f) Copy of the Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations and EROPA.

6. Education International

(Special consultative status granted 1967)

Aims are:

(a) To further the cause of teachers and education employees;

(b) To promote for all peoples and in all nations peace, democracy, social justice and equality;

(c) To seek and maintain recognition of trade union rights, conditions of work and employment and professional freedoms;

(d) To promote the right to education for all persons in the world without discrimination;

(e) To foster international understanding and good will, peace and freedom, and respect for human dignity;

(f) To combat all forms of racism and of bias or discrimination in education and society;

(g) To build the leadership role of women, solidarity, closer relationships among teachers and education employees in all countries, independent and democratic organizations and unity.

Education International (EI) represents some 280 national education unions in all regions of the world, and some 23 million teachers and education workers in 148 countries or territories. Funding is through affiliation fees. Extrabudgetary funding is raised by member organizations for solidarity and development cooperation.

Education International was formed in Stockholm, Sweden, in January 1993 by the merger of the World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession and the International Federation of Free Teachers Unions. The first ordinary World Congress was held in Harare, Zimbabwe, in July 1995. The next triennial World Congress was scheduled to be held in Washington, D.C., United States of America, in July 1998.

EI participated in:

(a) Sessions of the Economic and Social Council through the Conference of NGOs (Presidency 1994–1997);

(b) Commission on the Status of Women (1994, 1995, 1996, 1997);

(c) Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights (1994, 1995, 1996, 1997);

(d) World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, March 1995 (plenary statement);

(e) Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 1995 (plenary statement).

Extensive programmes of cooperation with:

(a) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): consultative status; memorandum of agreement signed March 1994; programmes including World Teachers Day, education for all and lifelong learning, human rights and tolerance, status of teachers, International Conference on Education;

(b) International Labour Organization (ILO): status of International Trade Secretariat; programmes including trade union rights, status and conditions of teachers, campaign against child labour;

(c) World Health Organization (WHO): programmes include health education; campaign against human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS);

(d) World Bank: education for all, finance for education, partnership in education reform;

(e) Developing cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): education for all; education for girls and women.

In cooperation with the United Nations Secretariat, EI undertook substantial activities to promote knowledge of the United Nations in schools. The World Congress in Harare, Zimbabwe, July 1995, adopted a resolution on the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. Teaching kits were launched at this Congress and member organizations supported "Teach-in", highlighting United Nations Day in schools.

EI publications (*Monthly Monitor*, *EI Magazine*) frequently include items on the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

EI has produced joint publications (mainly with UNESCO). These have dealt with or consisted in the following: health/HIV; violence in schools; training kit on human rights; tolerance in films; "Portraits in Courage" (outstanding teachers); a Media Handbook; women in the economy; a country monograph on implementation of the ILO/UNESCO Recommendation on the Status of Teachers.

7. Emmaus International Association

(Special consultative status granted 1993)

Introduction

Aims and purposes

The aim of this non-governmental organization is to work to ensure that each and every individual, society and nation may live, establish themselves and find fulfilment through exchange and sharing, and in equal dignity.

Its purposes are: to enable excluded and marginalized people to resume responsibility for their economic, cultural and social destinies, most often as a community; to strive for more equitable international relations — particularly between North and South — which would take better account of the basic needs of all people, and of their right to development; to combat wastage of human and natural resources through recycling — by persons excluded from the economic and social mainstream — of products discarded by populations of wealthy countries.

Growth in membership

In early 1994, Emmaus International had 264 member associations in 27 countries. By late 1997, its membership had increased to 282 member associations in 29 countries, the two new countries being Burkina Faso and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Affiliation to an international non-governmental organization with consultative status

In October 1994, after obtaining our special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, we joined CONGO (the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council).

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

Emmaus International took part in:

(a) The World Summit for Social Development, first session of the Preparatory Committee, 31 January–11 February 1994, New York. The Secretary-General of Emmaus International submitted a written statement at the fourth meeting on the theme: direction of economic development, development of social policies and the role of the individual. He attended the entire session of the Preparatory Committee accompanied by the second representative of Emmaus International;

(b) The World Summit for Social Development, second session of the Preparatory Committee, 22 August–2 September 1994, New York. The Secretary-General of Emmaus International made an oral statement on the theme: For the establishment of a World Social Development Organization under the auspices of the United Nations. He also participated in the work of the Development Caucus;

(c) The World Summit for Social Development, third session of the Preparatory Committee, 16–27 January 1995, New York. The Secretary-General of Emmaus International signed a joint statement with two other non-governmental organizations (International Movement ATD Fourth World and International Association of Charities)

on the theme of the participation of the poorest in their own development in both industrialized and developing countries. He also participated in the work of the Development Caucus;

(d) The World Summit for Social Development, 6–12 March 1995, Copenhagen. The Secretary-General of Emmaus International attended the Summit with one representative of the organization from Benin and one from Finland. Another representative of the organization attended the Summit alongside non-governmental organizations forming part of the official delegation of the French Government;

(e) The Economic and Social Council, substantive session, 26 June–28 July 1995, Geneva. The representative of Emmaus International attended the session.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

None.

Other relevant activities

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

None.

Consultations and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

None.

Preparation of papers and/or other materials at the request of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, or of the United Nations Secretariat

None.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities

Emmaus International participated in the activities of the non-governmental organization International Movement ATD Fourth World at the United Nations Office at Geneva, including its working group on "human rights and extreme poverty". In the framework of the Economic and Social Council, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights had entrusted the study on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights to the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Leandro Despouy. Emmaus International distributed the survey to all of its members, as well as other partner organizations across the world; it was able to submit contributions to the Rapporteur from some 10 countries and four continents. The contribution of Emmaus International is mentioned by the Rapporteur on page 29 of his second interim report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1995/15).

Emmaus International cooperated on a number of occasions with the Director of the European Office of the United Nations Development Programme at Geneva. At the request of UNDP, following the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen, Emmaus International supplied details of European networks of non-governmental organizations working to eradicate poverty. In the light of the world publicity campaign to be launched by UNDP in the context of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, Emmaus International, in late 1997, proposed examples of concrete actions which could be carried out by people throughout the world, without financial implications.

Following the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in March 1995, Emmaus International produced a report on the Summit, which it distributed to its members throughout the world and to more than 200 French and European non-governmental organizations, as part of the "Building a Europe of Solidarity Together" campaign. Two representatives of Emmaus International participated in the work of the National Follow-Up Committee of the World Summit for Social Development established by the French Government. Ever since the Summit, the Belgian branch of the organization has been participating on a regular basis in the work of the "Copenhagen Group" in Brussels — a grouping of Belgian non-governmental organizations which has worked with UNDP and others, and has produced an educational package entitled "International financial speculation — Ourselves and the third world", exploring the links between external debt and the fight against poverty.

At the invitation of the Spanish Presidency of the European Union, the President of Emmaus International addressed the Conference "After Copenhagen, European Union actions against exclusion", organized in Madrid in November 1995 to deal with the fight against exclusion at the European and international levels.

The regional representative for Africa produced a monograph in 1994 on waste-water purification by aquatic plants at Emmaüs Tohouè, Benin. It was published by the non-governmental organization Habitat International Coalition (HIC) in Mexico City, as part of a series of 15 case studies entitled "Promotion of sustainable drinking water and sustainable purification in urban areas". Co-financed by UNDP and its programme Local Initiative Facility for Urban Environment (LIFE), this series is intended, *inter alia*, as a contribution to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) in Istanbul.

Emmaus International — December 1997

Member associations, associates and other contact associations[a]

Country	*Member associations*	*Associates*	*Subtotal*	*Other contact associations*	*Total*
Algeria	2	1	3	1	4
Benin	3	1	4	2	6
Burkina Faso	1	1	2		2
Cameroon		1	1	1	2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1		1		1
Rwanda	**7**	**4**	**11**	**5**	**16**
Africa (subtotal)	3		3		3
Canada	3		3		3
United States	**6**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**6**
North America (subtotal)	8		8	1	9
Argentina	2		2	1	3
Bolivia		4	4		4
Brazil	4	2	6		6
Chile	2	0	2		2
Colombia			0	1	1
Guatemala	6	5	11		11
Peru	2	1	3		3
Uruguay	**24**	**12**	**36**	**3**	**39**
Latin America (subtotal)	2	1	3	2	5
India	1		1		1
Indonesia	9	2	11		11
Japan	2	0	2		2
Lebanon		1	1		1
Philippines	4	1	5		5
Republic of Korea		1	1		1
Sri Lanka				1	1
Viet Nam	**18**	**6**	**24**	**3**	**27**
Asia (subtotal)	5	0	5		5
Denmark	6	5	11		11
Finland	1		1		1
Norway	9	5	14		14
Sweden	**21**	**10**	**31**	**0**	**31**
Northern Europe (subtotal)		1	1		1
Austria	6	5	11		11
Belgium					

Country	*Member associations*	*Associates*	*Subtotal*	*Other contact associations*	*Total*
Germany	4	2	6		6
Italy	8	3	11		11
Monaco		1	1		1
Netherlands	17	6	23		23
Portugal		2	2		2
Spain	5	1	6		6
Switzerland	10	2	12		12
United Kingdom	1	6	7		7
Central and Southern Europe (subtotal)	**51**	**29**	**80**	**0**	**80**
France	**156**	**57**	**213**		**213**
Bosnia and Herzegovina			0	1	1
Estonia		1	1		1
Lithuania				2	2
Poland		1	1	2	3
Russian Federation				1	1
Eastern Europe (subtotal)	**0**	**2**	**2**	**6**	**8**
Europe (subtotal)	**228**	**98**	**326**	**6**	**332**
Total	**283**	**120**	**403**	**17**	**420**
including					
12 European countries	217	93	310	0	310
17 Council of Europe countries	228	97	325	4	329
20 developing countries	40	20	60	11	71
4 least developed countries	6	3	9	4	13

[a] The figures refer exclusively to associations, not individuals.

8. Foundation for the Rights of the Family (PRODEFA)

(Special consultative status granted 1987)

Introduction

Aims and purposes are to enhance the basic functions of the family in society; and to promote a declaration on the rights and responsibilities of the family. PRODEFA's whole activity is centred on this purpose through the organization of meetings, seminars and workshops, position papers, the study of international documents, publications and contacts with United Nations officers and Member States and with other family and social non-governmental organizations. PRODEFA is a Board member of the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family and collaborates with all affiliated non-governmental organizations.

PRODEFA's International Secretariat has 21 members dispersed across Africa, the Americas, Asia, Australia and Europe. The organization is mainly funded by the Spanish Ministry of Social Affairs.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council

PRODEFA has been attending the Commission for Social Development since 1987, first in Vienna and later in New York, and maintains a good relationship with the delegates, for most of them have remained the same over the years, except for the fact that there have been political changes taking place in some of the countries.

At all the sessions of the Commission for Social Development, PRODEFA presents written and oral statements focused on the family and family members. Attendance at United Nations meetings and conferences was as follows:

(a) 1994: 18 and 19 October, General Assembly, forty-ninth session, International Conferences on Families, New York;

(b) 1994: 4–7 February, United Nations Interregional Meeting of National Coordinators/Focal Points for the International Year of the Family, Bratislava, Slovakia (as a member of the Spanish Delegation);

(c) 1995: 6–12 March, World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen: participation in a Workshop and a joint declaration;

(d) 1995: 10–20 April, thirty-fourth session of the Commission for Social Development, New York: written and oral statements on item 4 of the agenda entitled "Monitoring of international plans and programmes of action";

(e) 1995: 4–15 September, Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing: written statement signed by a number of non-governmental organizations;

(f) 1996: 21–31 May, special session of the Commission for Social Development, New York: written and oral statements on item 4 of the agenda entitled "Substantive theme: strategies and actions for the eradication of poverty";

(g) 1997: 26 February–6 March, thirty-fifth session of the Commission for Social Development, New York: written and oral statements on item 3 (b) of the agenda entitled "Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development: review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups".

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

During the International Year of the Family, PRODEFA collaborated actively with the Coordinator of the IYF, Mr. Henryk Sokalski, who granted two testimonials, one to PRODEFA and a second to the International Secretary, for their "permanent collaboration in the preparation of the IYF".

In 1994 PRODEFA published a book called *The Family and Human Rights*, a compilation of excerpts from United States documents and instruments on topics such as children, women, ageing, the disabled, poverty, environment and so on. This document was widely distributed at the level of United Nations agencies and bodies.

Other activities

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

PRODEFA is frequently asked by universities, associations and other groups, to inform, in meetings, seminars or workshops, both in Spain and abroad, about resolutions taken by the United Nations (*inter alia*, General Assembly resolution 47/237 entitled "International Year of the Family", wherein the possibility of a declaration on the rights and responsibilities of the family is mentioned), to give an outline of United Nations policies reflected in documents and instruments and to provide general information on how the family is dealt with at the international level. Such approaches have included:

(a) Annual seminars of the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family;

(b) "Global Conference '94", July 1994, Tampere, Finland, convened by the International Council on Social Welfare;

(c) "Today's Families: A bridge to the future", October 1994, Montreal, convened by the Canada Committee for the International Year of the Family;

(d) "International Congress on the Family", November 1994, Palma de Mallorca, Baleares (Balearic Islands), Spain, Baleares Administration;

(e) "Family problems in today's Europe", December 1995, CEU University, Madrid.

Besides, after each meeting at the United Nations attended by PRODEFA, a report is prepared and circulated to PRODEFA's Board members, to the Spanish Ministry of Social Affairs and to Board members of the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family.

Consultations and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

During the special session of the Commission for Social Development in 1996, PRODEFA and other Board members of the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family had a meeting with Nitin Desai, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, and in 1997, during the thirty-fifth session of the Commission, PRODEFA met John Langmore, Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development.

PRODEFA also collaborates closely with the Subprogramme on Family (Family Unit) through Amr Ghaleb, and with the NGO Unit through Yao Ngoran, and keeps in touch with Andrzej Krassowski, Assistant Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development and Mr. Alexander de Barros, Secretary of the Commission for Social Development.

Preparation of papers and/or other material at the request of the Economic and Social Council or of the United Nations Secretariat

The only papers PRODEFA prepares are the oral and written statements for the Commission for Social Development. However, we have forwarded our own publications to several United Nations departments, the last being the Spanish updated version of "The Family and Human Rights", excerpts from United Nations documents and instruments from 1948 to 1997. The updated compilation in English is being prepared.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities, including financial assistance received from or given to the United Nations, field-level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, seminars, studies and so on are as follows:

(a) Interregional meeting: in 1997, PRODEFA started having contacts with the Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations and with the Family Unit (Division for Social Policy and Development) with a view to organizing in Madrid an interregional meeting of delegations of the Commission for Social Development, scheduled to be held in 1999. Several delegations have already been approached. This meeting, an initiative of PRODEFA, is being prepared in collaboration with the Vienna Committee. The three panels of five delegations and two non-governmental organizations will each discuss the social dimension of the family at international level. The Preliminary Programme, prepared by PRODEFA, has been discussed and reviewed by the Family Committee in Vienna and the Family Unit in New York. The meeting is being financed by the Spanish Ministry of Social Affairs;

(b) Conference: in December 1994, PRODEFA held its sixth International Conference on "Responsibilities and Rights of the Family as a resource for sustainable development", financed by the European Commission and by the Spanish Ministry of Social Affairs. Henryk J. Sokalski, United Nations Coordinator of the International Year of the Family, made a presentation;

(c) Vienna NGO Family Committee: as a Board member, PRODEFA attends the five to six Board meetings held annually, plus two full Committee meetings. Vienna created a permanent Working Group to assess and improve the relationship with the United Nations, PRODEFA being leader of the Group.

9. Friends World Committee for Consultation

(Special consultative status granted 1948)

Introductory statement

Friends World Committee for Consultation (FWCC) was established in 1937 as a means of communication and combined action for Yearly Meetings (autonomous groups) of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). Some 70 Yearly Meetings, as well as smaller groups, are currently affiliated with FWCC (see below for membership figures). Numbers in East Africa and Central and South America have increased during 1994–1997. The present report does not include Yearly Meeting activities, or activities of FWCC that are not directly related to its function as a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

FWCC maintains resident representatives in New York and Geneva, and also appoints other representatives to conferences and similar events, as a means of implementing the Quaker religious commitment to peace, social justice and the fullness of humanity. The major sources of income for FWCC continue to be contributions from affiliated bodies, individuals and trusts. The New York office is managed and substantially funded by American Friends Service Committee, an independent Quaker organization in the United States of America, and the Geneva office by Quaker Peace and Service, a part of the Yearly Meeting of Friends in Britain. Both offices also receive funding from other Quaker groups and individuals, from trusts and from some Government foundations supporting non-governmental organization activities.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations meetings

Meetings

Representatives in New York regularly attend meetings of the United Nations General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the Disarmament Commission and a number of their subsidiary bodies. Staff in Geneva attend meetings of the Commission on Human Rights, the Conference on Disarmament, the Executive Committee of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), human rights treaty bodies, the World Trade Organization and its Committee on Trade and Environment, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and a number of their subsidiary bodies.

Special events attended include:

(a) 1995:

(i) Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Cairo;

(ii) Fourth World Conference on Women and the associated NGO Forum, Beijing;

(iii) Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, Vienna and Geneva;

(iv) United Nations Working Party to Consider the Issue of Structural Adjustment for the Transition to Disarmament;

(v) Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, New York;

(vi) World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen;

(b) 1996:

(i) Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction;

(ii) World Trade Organization First Ministerial Conference, Singapore;

(c) 1997:

(i) "Ottawa Process" on landmines in Brussels, Oslo, Ottawa;

(ii) African Regional Workshop on Firearm Regulation, Arusha;

(iii) Regional Workshop on Firearm Regulation, São Paulo.

Statements during the period under review include those delivered at:

(a) 1994: Commission on Human Rights re conscientious objection to military service;

(b) 1995: Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, Vienna, re proposed ban on other types of anti-personnel weapons;

(c) 1996:

(i) Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction;

(ii) Commission on Human Rights, re legal principles for internally displaced persons;

(d) 1997:

(i) Commission on Human Rights, re the prevention of recruitment of children, torture of children, minimum humanitarian standards, ill treatment of recruits, conscientious objection to military service;

(ii) Executive Committee of the Programme of UNHCR re repatriation challenges (joint non-governmental organization);

(iii) Regional Workshop on Firearm Regulation, São Paulo, re small arms control.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies, and other relevant activities

The offices in both Geneva and New York (occasionally in collaboration with other bodies) have organized a wide variety of colloquiums, conferences, lunchtime and other informal meetings for United Nations staff, diplomats and non-governmental organization representatives. Some of these were preparatory or offered as a follow-up to conferences attended. Others were variously related to the following topics which staff have been monitoring and analysing:

(a) Reform of the United Nations, in particular of the Security Council;

(b) Environment and development: the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa; the Commission on Sustainable Development; a global approach to and sustainable management of forests; freshwater;

(c) Peacemaking, peacekeeping and disarmament: conversion of military resources to civilian use; post-conflict demilitarization; arms control and disarmament; codes of conduct for the sale and transfer of conventional arms; anti-personnel landmines; cruel and indiscriminate weapons; controls on small arms/light weapons; biological weapons; peace-building in war-torn societies; the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and the Model Nuclear Weapons Convention;

(d) Trade and investment: trade and the environment; social dimensions of the liberalization of international trade; a multilateral framework agreement on investment;

(e) Human rights: child soldiers; conscientious objection; refugees, internally displaced persons and asylum laws; empowerment of women and their advancement in the social and economic fabric of societies; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; rights of indigenous peoples, in particular the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples;

(f) Justice: restorative justice; the proposed International Criminal Court;

(g) Regional issues.

Briefing and discussion papers on many of the above issues have been prepared and circulated.

A Geneva staff member, Rachel Brett, contributed to the Machel study of the impact of armed conflict on children. She helped to organize and made presentations at a United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)/non-governmental organization workshop and symposium on child soldiers in Cape Town, South Africa – which produced the "Cape Town Principles and Best Practice" on the prevention of recruitment, demobilization and social reintegration of child soldiers. She also worked on the draft of an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, relating to the minimum age for recruitment. The work on child soldiers has been published as Rachel Brett and Margaret McCallin, *Children: The Invisible Soldiers* (Rädda Barnen, 1996).

Visits to New York and Geneva, including meetings with United Nations staff, diplomats and non-governmental organizations, have been arranged for Quakers and their contacts who have recent experience in various regions of interest, including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Chechnya and the Great Lakes region of Africa.

Publicity: Both offices produce newsletters, reports, briefing papers and booklets for circulation to United Nations staff, diplomats, Quakers, academics and other concerned persons and bodies. Reports on the work are published in Quaker and other periodicals, and staff regularly travel to interpret their work and that of the United Nations to Quaker and other groups. Young people become familiar with United Nations procedures and issues through the intern programme at both offices, and the annual summer school in Geneva.

Membership statistics

World membership: 312,272 (individuals, approximate figure)

Regional breakdown (many of the figures are approximations)

Country	*Number of members*	*Date (s) of information*
	Africa	
Burundi	7 500	1997/1998
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 003	1997/1998
Ghana	18	1997/1998
Kenya	96 425	1994, 1997/1998
Nigeria	15	1997/1998
Rwanda	1 500	1994
South Africa (including a few from neighbouring countries)	121	1997/1998
Uganda	2 637	1997/1998
United Republic of Tanzania	1072	1997/1998
	Americas	
Bolivia	14 500	1994
Canada	1 158	1994
Colombia	20	1994
Costa Rica	80	1994
Cuba	300	1994
El Salvador	250	1994
Guatemala	1 000	1994
Honduras	2 000	1994
Jamaica	430	1994
Mexico	150	1994
Nicaragua	20	1994
Peru	2 000	1994
United States of America	85 494	1994–1997

Country	*Number of members*	*Date(s) of information*
	Asia-West Pacific	
Australia	1 060	1997
China (Hong Kong)	20	1997
India	712	1997
Japan	235	1997
Korea (South)	12	1997
New Zealand	654	1996
	Europe and the Middle East	
Austria	11	1997
Belgium and Luxembourg	43	1997
Denmark	29	1997
Finland	24	1997
France	70	1997
Germany	339	1997
Ireland	1 622	1997
Lebanon	30	1994
Palestine (West Bank)	20	1994
Netherlands	112	1997
Norway	133	1997
Russia	10	1997
Spain	8	1997
Sweden	110	1997
Switzerland	112	1997
United Kingdom	17 327	1997
	Isolated individuals	
	72	1998

10. General Arab Women Federation

(Special consultative status granted 1985)

Main objectives of the organization:

(a) To act to unify the Arab women movement at the international level and achieve its participation in international conferences as one group;

(b) To promote the spirit of solidarity among Arab women so as to make efforts of Arab women reflect a whole unit and unify their efforts in social, educational and health services;

(c) To inform world public opinion of the situation of Arab women and their role in building their community;

(d) To enhance women's status within the family and her responsibility, with men, in the field of family planning and childcare on the bases that man and woman are partners in life and both should participate in making a living on the grounds of cooperation and equality;

(e) To educate women about their rights, train them to use those rights and encourage them to be involved at different levels in society's general life;

(f) To act to encourage women in Arab society to study at different levels and achieve their social and educational objectives;

(g) To prepare opportunities and means for preparing and training women in different jobs and helping them to accept responsibilities at different levels of work;

(h) To combat attitudes opposed to equality with men;

(i) To integrate women into the Arab society and involve them in the development process;

(j) To participate in the social and economic development process in society through cooperation with organizations;

(k) To help Arab women abroad and connect them to their mother homelands.

National organizations members of the Federation are: Union Nationale Des Femmes Marocaines, Union Nationale Des Femmes Algeriennes, Union Nationale De La Femme Tunisienne, Federation of Yemeni Women, Secretariat of the General People's Congress (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), General Federation of Iraqi Women, General Federation of Jordanian Women, General Federation of Palestinian Women, Sudanese Democratic Women's Federation, Union Nationale des Femmes de Djibouti, United Arab Emirates Women's Union, Federation of Western Somali Women, Somali Democratic Women's Federation, General Federation of Ahwaz Women, Lebanese Women's Group, General Federation of Eritrean Women, Friends of People Society, (Egypt), Alliance of Arab Women (Egypt), General Association for Women's Welfare (Egypt), Children and Mother Welfare Society (Bahrain), Foundation pour l'Emancipation de la Femme par le Travail, Women's Cultural and Social Association (Kuwait), and Oman Women's Association.

Relationship of the Federation with the United Nations specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations:

(a) Consultative relationship with the Economic and Social Council;

(b) Operational relationship with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) according to the resolution of the General Conference at its twenty-eighth session in October 1997;

(c) Membership in the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO) and member of Executive Office of CONGO since 1994.

Participation of the Federation in the meetings of the Economic and Social Council: the Secretary-General of the Federation participated in the substantive session of 1995 of the Economic and Social Council in Geneva during July 1995, taking part in the discussions concerning the enlargement of the role of non-governmental organizations at the United Nations.

Participation of the Federation in subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Commission on Human Rights:

(i) The Federation participated in the fifty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights held between 30 January and 10 March 1995, where its representative in Geneva gave a speech on agenda items 11 and 24;

(ii) A representative of the Federation took part in the fifty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva on 5 April 1996 and delivered an oral speech on agenda item 20;

(iii) The Federation participated in the fifty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights held in April 1997 and its representative in Geneva addressed the Commission on agenda item 10;

(b) Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities: the Federation participated in the forty-eighth session of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

(c) Commission on the Status of Women:

(i) The Federation participated in the thirty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women held in New York between 15 March and 4 April 1995 which was committed to preparing for the Fourth World Conference on Women;

(ii) The Federation participated in the fortieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women held in New York between 11 and 22 March 1996;

(iii) The Federation participated in the forty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women held in New York between 10 and 21 March 1997;

(d) Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

(i) The Federation participated in the thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs held in Vienna, 14–23 March 1995;

(ii) The Federation participated in the thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs held in Vienna between 16 and 25 April 1996;

(iii) The Federation took part in the thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs held in Vienna between 18 and 25 March 1997.

Participation of the Federation in United Nations world conferences:

(a) The Federation participated in the International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo between 5 and 13 September 1994;

(b) The Federation participated in the International Conference on the Family (A Bridge for the Future) held in Montreal (Canada) between 12 and 15 October 1994;

(c) The Federation took part in the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing from 30 August until 15 September 1995, as well as in the Regional Preparatory Conference held in Amman during November 1994;

(d) The Federation participated in the World Summit on Cities, held in Istanbul between 3 and 14 June 1996;

(e) The Federation participated in the World Food Summit held in Rome from 13 to 17 September 1996.

Federation participation in United Nations meetings and conferences:

(a) United Nations programmes and the specialized agencies:

(i) The Federation took part in organizing the seminar with the Regional Office of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations held in Baghdad on 23 July 1996 to prepare for the World Food Summit;

(ii) The Federation participated in the Regional Discussions Meeting for Non-Governmental Organizations of UNESCO, held in Amman from 9 to 14 March 1996;

(iii) The Federation participated in the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference of UNESCO held in Paris from 21 October to 12 November 1997;

(iv) The Federation received a letter from UNESCO (epd-dir. 94. 120.31) dated 5 October 1994 concerning educating women in matters of population and environment and the Federation replied to the letter (A.A. 13.3-548) dated 19 December 1994;

(v) The Federation received a memorandum from UNESCO (BRX-Rio.2A 205) dated 17 July 1996 supplemented by a paper on the means of discussion between the Director-General of UNESCO and non-governmental organizations, and the Federation stated its observations in a memorandum (A.A. 13.3.210) dated 7 September 1997 in reply to which the Federation received the memorandum (BRX.Rio .2ed 135) dated 14 October 1996 containing a note of thanks for the Federation's observations;

(vi) The Federation periodically receives models of vacancy notices from the World Health Organization which the Secretary-General in turn distributes among members with respect to nominating whoever has the qualifications for these jobs.

The Federation's participation in United Nations non-governmental forums:

(a) The Federation participated in the meeting of the Forum of the Planning Committee of NGO Organizations of the Beijing Conference held in New York during 1996;

(b) The Federation participated in the forty-seventh Annual Conference for NGOs on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations held in New York from 20 to 23 September 1994;

(c) The Federation participated in the NGO Conference held in New York from 20 to 22 September on the role of NGOs in building peace;

(d) The Federation participated in the NGO Forum for the Economic Commission for Europe held in Vienna from 13 to 15 October 1994;

(e) The Federation participated in the NGO Forum for the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia held in Amman from 6 to 10 November 1994;

(f) The Federation participated in the African NGOs Forum held in Dakar from 12 to 15 October 1994;

(g) The Federation participated in the Advisory Meeting of NGOs held in New York from 23 to 24 October 1995;

(h) The Federation participated in the World NGO Forum on explaining the demand for drugs which was held in Bangkok between 12 and 26 December 1994;

(i) The Federation participated in marginal NGO Forum of the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing between 30 August and 15 September 1995;

(j) The Federation participated in meetings of the Special Commission for United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations: Needs for Human Rights, held in Vienna on 18 December 1995;

(k) The Federation participated in the meeting of the NGO Commission for the American region on the Palestinian cause which was held in New York between 24 and 26 June 1996;

(l) The Federation participated in the NGO Forum for the World Food Summit held in Rome between 13 and 17 September 1996;

(m) The Federation participated in the Seminar of the United Nations Palestinian Rights Department, which discussed the means to achieve a just and continuous solution to the Palestinian cause, held in Jakarta between 6 and 9 May 1996;

(n) The Federation received a memorandum from the Organization (Human Rights Watch) about nominating incumbents for work. The memorandum was distributed among member organizations and a nominee was named from the General Jordanian Women Union. The Federation sent its memorandum to that effect to the Human Rights Organization (A.A. 13.4.500) dated 3 November 1994.

Cooperation with the United Nations Secretariat-General:

(a) The Federation received a memorandum from the Centre for Human Rights (SO-214 (87)) dated 31 August 1995 concerning Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/45 dated 3 March 1995 on human rights and singular oppressive actions and the Federation responded with a memorandum (A.A. 13-3-4-245) dated 8 November 1995;

(b) The Secretariat-General received a memorandum from the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (G. so 214, 1664) dated 30 September 1996 on Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/103 dated 11 April 1996 concerning the effect of structural adjustment policies concerned with human rights and the Secretary-General had responded through the memorandum (A.A. 13-4-1-286) dated 14 November 1996;

(c) The Secretariat-General received a memorandum (G.So 214(88-1)) dated 15 July 1997 on General Assembly resolution 51/104 dated 12 December 1996 concerning the United Nations contract to evaluate the human rights area and the Secretary-General replied through a memorandum (A.A. 13-14-1-196);

(d) The Secretariat-General received a memorandum from the United Nations Relief Programme dated 1 September 1997 on the proposal of declaring the year 2001 as the International Year for Volunteers and the Federation replied with a memorandum (195) dated 5 November 1997 supporting the issuing of a resolution from the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia;

(e) The Federation received a memorandum from the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in Vienna dated 6 February 1996 concerning an information questionnaire about the Federation, replied to through a Federation memorandum (A.A. 13-60) dated 19 April 1996;

(f) The Federation received a memorandum from the Executive Commission of NGOs in cooperation with the United Nations Relief Programme and Information Section concerning the United Nations financial crisis, urging member States to fulfil financial obligations; the memorandum was distributed among member organizations after which the Federation replied with a memorandum (A.A. 13-4-144) dated 1 June 1996:

Cooperation with human rights treaty bodies: The Secretariat-General of the Federation received a memorandum (G.So 221-972) dated 30 August 1996, from the head of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights asking for notes concerning Iraq's periodic report on implementing paragraphs 6–12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Secretariat-General of the Federation replied with a memorandum (number A.A. 13-4-1-282) dated 9 November 1996. The representative of the Federation in Geneva also participated in the activities of the working group of said Committee which was held in Geneva on 9 December 1996.

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Item 4 of the provisional agenda
Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

Quadrennial reports, 1994–1997, submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

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1. Latin American Iron and Steel Institute

(Special consultative status granted 1964)

Introduction

Aims and purposes: to study the economic, statistical, marketing, technical and scientific aspects of steelmaking and the equipment used in steel production.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies:

(a) Fourth meeting on environmental management in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (Morelia, Mexico, 7-11 August 1994);

(b) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO Handbook I: "Water Treatment for Pickling Lines and Techniques for Recycling Sludges for Pickling Lines and Settling Ponds" (1995);

(c) Fifth workshop on environmental management under the auspices of UNIDO (Vitoria, Brazil, 5-9 November 1995);

(d) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO Handbook II: "Recycling and Reutilization of Steelmaking Slag and Sludge" (1996);

(e) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO Handbook III: "Total System for the Collection, Storage, Slaking and Reuse of Lime" (1997);

(f) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO Handbook IV: "Treatment of Wastewater from Hot Rolling Mills with Focus on Oil/Water Separation" (1996);

(g) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO Handbook V: "In-Plant Environmental Monitoring Methodology and Instrumentation for Air and Water" (1996);

(h) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO Handbook VI: "Techniques for Handling Fine Dusts from EAF/Sinter Plants" (1996);

(i) Translation into Spanish and publication of UNIDO Handbook VII: "Heat Recovery from Midrex Plants and Reheating Furnaces" (1998).

Other activities in relation to the United Nations:

(a) Consultations with Gerd Rosenthal, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Santiago;

(b) Consultations with: Bernard Roux-Fouillet, Chief, Enterprise Development Section, Trade, Industry and Enterprise Development Division; Youssef Sabri and Carlos Chanduvi, Industrial Development Officers, UNIDO; and Miguel Rigola, Director, Environment and Energy Branch, Industrial Sectors and Environment Division, UNIDO;

(c) Replies to surveys conducted by A. Noguichi, Trade Division, Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva.

2. International Air Transport Association (IATA)

(Special consultative status granted 1949)

Description, aims and objectives of the International Air Transport Association

IATA is a world trade association representing some 260 airlines. The Association was incorporated in 1945 by a special act of the Canadian Parliament as the successor to the International Air Traffic Association, founded at The Hague in 1919. The principal offices of the Association are located in Geneva, Montreal and Singapore. Regional and national offices provide additional services.

An important function of IATA is to represent the collective views and interests of its members. By virtue of the range of its activities, IATA, as an NGO with consultative status, maintains regular relations with many bodies of the United Nations and the specialized agencies both on matters of a general nature and those of a more specialized or technical nature. Foremost among these is the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the regional civil aviation bodies.

Cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization

The formal basis for the long-standing cooperation and relationship between IATA and ICAO are set down in the IATA Articles of Association (article IV, Mission and Aims of IATA). Consequently, IATA is involved in and contributes actively to a broad range of ICAO activities in the field of air navigation, air transport and aviation security.

IATA participates as a standing observer in the ICAO Air Navigation Commission and Air Transport Committee and is actively involved in the following ICAO bodies:

(a) ICAO Assembly (observer status);

(b) Committees of the ICAO Council (observer status);

(c) Specialized panels of the Air Navigation Commission (member status);

(d) Air navigation study groups (member status);

(e) Divisional meetings (observer status);

(f) Regional air navigation meetings (observer status);

(g) Regional planning groups (observer status).

IATA also participates in the meetings of the following bodies and associated working groups: the Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection, the Automatic Dependent Surveillance Panel, the Aeronautical Mobile Communications Panel, the Aeronautical Telecommunication Network Panel, the Continuing Airworthiness Panel, the Dangerous Goods Panel, the Global Navigation Satellite System Panel, the Review of the General Concept of Separation Panel, the Obstacle Clearance Panel, the Flight Recorder Panel, the Secondary Surveillance Radar Improvements and Collision Avoidance Systems Panel, the All Planning and Implementation Regional Groups and the Visual Aids Panel, and participates in the meetings of the associated working groups and subgroups.

IATA provides participants to 13 ICAO air navigation study groups, and joint cooperation also extends to the Industry De/Anti-icing Forum and the Industry Controlled Flight into Terrain Working Group. Members of IATA advisory subcommittees support various ICAO regional seminars.

Finally, IATA is on the ICAO Panel of Aviation Security Experts and has participated in working groups for the amendment of the ICAO security manual and incorporating security into aircraft design. ICAO has participated in IATA Security Advisory Group meetings and security conferences and exhibitions.

Relations with other United Nations organizations

In the area of international tourism cooperation, IATA is a member of the World Tourism Organization Business Council and has contributed to groups and meetings on taxation of travel, tourism safety and security, tourism satellite accounts and trade in services.

There is a standing Universal Postal Union/IATA Contact Group, which meets regularly to examine the regulatory and operational aspects of the transport of mail by air and a Postal Security Action Group to deal with the conveyance of dangerous goods, terrorism involving mail aboard aircraft and combating violations concerning post office mail. The feasibility is being studied of establishing a clearing house for the settlement of mail transportation charges between postal authorities and airlines.

Regarding aviation and the environment, IATA was present at the Convention of the Parties that developed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It also attends some meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies for Scientific and Technical Advice. The interest for aviation lies in the application of Kyoto targets to aviation bunker fuels and the issue of allocation.

Ad hoc relations are maintained with World Health Organization which participated in 1997 in an IATA group that developed a recommended practice on the carriage of passengers with infectious diseases.

IATA cooperates with the World Meteorological Organization in matters of aeronautical meteorology and is involved with the work of the Commission on Aeronautical Meteorology.

IATA collaborates with ICAO to ensure that the airline industry's interests with respect to radio frequencies and telecommunications are considered in the International Telecommunications Union's world radio conferences.

UNDP has been assisted by the IATA Air Traffic Control Enhancement and Financing Unit in the billing and collection of air navigation charges for the United Nations Operations in Somalia.

The IATA Live Animals Board meets annually to update the IATA live animals regulations, which were adopted by the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species and the Office internationale des epizooties. These regulations are incorporated in law in a number of countries.

There is ongoing cooperation with the World Customs Organization and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) regarding measures to facilitate the shipment of air cargo. IATA is a long-standing member of the ECE Working Party 4 and collaborates with the United Nations Rules for Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT) Board for the Transport, Tourism and Leisure Industries in the development of passenger data interchange standards.

Note: Although they are not United Nations agencies, it may be noted that IATA cooperates with the World Tourism Organization on aviation and the General Agreement on Trade in Services and with the International

Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) on the proposed UNIDROIT Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment and Aircraft Equipment Protocol.

3. International Architects Designers Planners for Social Responsibility (ARC-PEACE)

(Special consultative status granted 1993)

Introduction

The civic and creative mission of architects, designers and planners is to build and create for peaceful purposes: planning, designing and preserving the environment and human habitat. ARC-PEACE is an international movement for the prevention of nuclear war and for non-violent conflict resolution among nations, for the protection of the natural environment and for responsible development of our built environment. A total of 27 nations, 16 organizations and 26 individual members are represented in ARC-PEACE.

During the period 1994–1997, ARC-PEACE experienced its most significant growth in branches and individual members, in Latin America. As the result of a successful conference (focusing on implementing the Habitat Agenda) held at **Lima** in November 1997, branches have been formed in Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, with another being organized in Cuba at present. As a result, we have begun publishing all materials in both Spanish and English.

Funding has diminished drastically since our founding in 1987 and, in the period 1994–1997, ARC-PEACE activities and publications were greatly limited as a result. At present, the organization receives annual dues from five or six national branches, but much of the money received is from individual memberships. Consequently, fees associated with transferring funds from other countries to headquarters in Sweden consume a significant portion of actual contributions.

ARC-PEACE activities in support of the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations

Conferences. In addition to two members of the Executive Committee present at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in **Rio de Janeiro** in June 1992, almost all members of the ARC-PEACE Executive Committee were present at both the World Summit on Social Development in **Copenhagen** in March 1995 and at the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) in **Istanbul** in June 1996. ARC-PEACE participated in NGO forums (where its scheduled meetings were well-attended) as well as in the respective official conferences by issuing position papers in each case.

In addition, ARC-PEACE representatives were present at all World Summit on Social Development and Habitat II preparatory committee meetings in **New York** as well as at those held in **Geneva** and **Nairobi** for Habitat II. Furthermore, the main ARC-PEACE representative to the United Nations served as co-convenor of the United Nations NGO Human Settlements Caucus at each **New York** preparatory committee and at many sessions of the Commission on Social Development. Finally, the chairman of ARC-PEACE and its main United Nations representative both participated in the United Nations Conference on Ethnic Diversity and Public Policy, held in **New York** in August 1994.

Ongoing involvement in New York. ARC-PEACE representatives participated consistently in the NGO Committee on Human Settlements during the period under review, with the main representative serving as an officer in 1996–1997. ARC-PEACE representatives also frequently participated in the Department of Public Information/NGO Thursday morning briefing sessions. As an example of broadened involvement in support of United Nations activities, the Housing Committee of the local chapter of the United States branch actively prepared for Habitat II from May 1995 to May 1996, with the result that 8 of its 12 members attended the United Nations conference in Istanbul.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes between 1994 and 1997

Although ARC-PEACE has been ready to participate in projects with various United Nations programmes, and has actually held talks with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements on this topic, nothing developed during this period. However, the organization is holding its 1999 annual Executive Committee meeting in Nairobi with the intention of approaching both the Centre and UNEP at that time to request opportunities for future cooperation.

Other relevant ARC-PEACE activities in support of the United Nations

The 1997 ARC-PEACE conference in Lima, mentioned above, focused on implementing the Habitat Agenda internationally, and its representatives in Peru have since

taken an active role in organizing a nationwide conference on the same topic, held there in September 1998.

ARC-PEACE had no opportunity to consult with the United Nations Secretariat during this period.

ARC-PEACE was not requested to prepare papers or other documentation by either the Economic and Social Council or the Secretariat.

During the preparation committee meetings for all the United Nations conferences of this period, ARC-PEACE did, however, participate with other NGO organizations in lobbying national delegations for changes in and additions to the conference documents.

4. International Association against Painful Experiments on Animals

(Special consultative status granted 1972)

The International Association against Painful Experiments on Animals was established in 1969 to coordinate the activities of groups throughout the world opposed to the use of animals for experimental purposes and to encourage the development of procedures and techniques that not only make the use of animals unnecessary but provide safer and more reliable results.

Currently, the Association has 40 affiliate organizations in 20 countries and has developed a network of individual representatives in a further 11 countries where no national organizations exist to promote objectives similar to those of the Association.

During the period under review there was no change in sources of funding for the Association, which continues to rely on support from sympathetic individuals and affiliation fees from member societies. It receives no financial assistance from any governmental source.

United Nations Headquarters

In November 1996 the Association appointed a main representative to further its work within the United Nations. Our representative has attended NGO briefings, consulted with the Secretariat, had meetings with a number of national delegations and officers and explored how the Association can best serve its particular interest and that of the United Nations generally.

We are hopeful that the Association will be able to cooperate with the United Nations in the World Scientific Conference being planned by UNESCO for 1999 and influence the Conference to promote humane scientific research without the abuse of animals.

Promotion of humane research

Belarus

The Association has awarded two financial grants to the Minsk Medical Institute to help establish a tissue-culture laboratory with the aim of reducing animal usage at the Institute. Further grants are planned to ensure a continuing diminution in the number of animals used for experimental purposes.

Russian Federation

Financial assistance has been given to The Centre for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (Moscow) for the publication of a textbook entitled *Bioethics at Higher School*. These books have been adopted by the Russian Agricultural Academy and are now standard textbooks for use in veterinary colleges throughout the Russian Federation.

Kenya

A grant has been awarded to KIOPIA (a Kenyan animal protection society) for the advancement of its work in the care and protection of animals.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Throughout the period under review the Association has continued its work within UNESCO to encourage the establishment by that body of an independent commission of inquiry into the validity of animal tests and the potential of alternative non-animal research techniques. Meetings between the Association's scientific advisers and UNESCO officials have been held at UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

Production and distribution of educational films

The Association has continued to distribute throughout the world copies of its educational films relating to the abuse of animals in laboratories and elsewhere.

"Creatures of God", a video made in the Arabic language to encourage better treatment of animals, has been distributed throughout the Arabic-speaking world to schools, colleges and universities and has been shown on television networks in a number of countries.

"The Parliament of the Doomed", a video outlining the case against the use of animals for research and arguing for the use of humane alternative methods, has been distributed worldwide. Several different language versions of the video

have been produced to ensure maximum effective distribution.

The Association is currently engaged in the production of a new scientific educational video promoting the use of human tissue as an alternative to animal experiments.

5. International Association of Judges

(Special consultative status granted 1985)

The International Association of Judges (IAJ) was founded in Salzburg, Austria, in 1953 as a professional, non-political, international organization, grouping not individual judges, but national associations of judges. The main aim of the Association is to safeguard the independence of the judiciary as an essential requirement of the judicial function and as a guarantee of human rights and freedom.

Today the organization encompasses 52 such national associations or representative groups (in 1993 there were 35 member associations). The Association has four regional groups: the European Association of Judges, the Iberoamerican Group, the African Group and the Asian, North American and Oceanian Group. The Association has four study commissions, dealing respectively with judicial administration and status of the judiciary, civil law and procedure, criminal law and procedure and public and social law. The sources of funding are the annual membership fees.

The Association has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, the International Labour Office and the Council of Europe.

IAJ representatives participated in the following United Nations meetings:

(a) The International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, 4th plenary session (Castel Ivano, Italy, 17–19 September 1994);

(b) Third session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Vienna, 26 April–6 May 1994);

(c) Thirty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, 13–22 April 1994);

(d) Thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, 14–23 March 1995);

(e) Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Cairo, 29 April–8 May 1995);

(f) Fourth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Vienna, 30 May–9 June 1995);

(g) Reconvened thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, 13 and 14 December 1995);

(h) Thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, 16–25 April 1996);

(i) International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, plenary session (Courmayeur, Italy, 15 and 16 October 1995);

(j) Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights/Centre for Human Rights meeting on the Decade for Human Rights Education: human rights training manual for judges and lawyers (Geneva, 5–9 May 1997);

(k) Commission on Narcotic Drugs, second and third inter-sessional meetings (Vienna, 7–9 October and 5 December 1997); meeting on the review of the draft declaration on the guiding principles of reduction of illicit demand for drugs (Vienna, 13–17 October 1997);

(l) Reconvened fortieth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, 3 and 4 December 1997);

(m) Seminar on the role of the Internet with regard to the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Geneva, 10–14 November 1997).

In addition, an IAJ representative took part in the follow-up seminar of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute to the project for assistance to Albania in the prevention of crime and the administration of justice (Tirana, 27–31 March 1995).

Other relevant activities included the following:

(a) At the request of the Office of the High Commissioner/Centre for Human Rights in Geneva, IAJ sent observations concerning Commission on Human Rights resolution 1997/42 of 11 April 1997, entitled "Human rights and terrorism" (October 1997);

(b) Presentation to the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court of amendments to article 6 of the draft (June 1997);

(c) Action in implementation of the United Nations Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary adopted by the seventh Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Milan, Italy, 26 August–6

September 1985). IAJ representatives participated in the following initiatives:

(i) Seminar on training of judges organized in the framework of the Joint European Community/Council of Europe programme for Albania (Shkodra, Albania, 8–11 November 1994);

(ii) Seminar on training of judges organized in the framework of the Joint European Community/Council of Europe programme for Albania (Tirana, 24–26 January 1995);

(iii) Seminar on the training of professional judges and on the role of the judge in a democratic society (Minsk, 10–12 October 1995);

(iv) Seminar of the Council of Europe on the organization of the judicial system in a State governed by the rule of law (Zagreb, 12 and 13 December 1995);

(v) Seminar of the Council of Europe on the ethics of judges (Slovakia, 12–15 December 1995);

(vi) Conference on current problems in building a democratic State ruled by law, organized by the American Bar Association (ABA)/Central and East European Law Initiative (CEELI) (Minsk, 7 and 8 February 1996);

(vii) Technical legal assistance workshop for establishing an independent judiciary in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, organized by ABA/CEELI (Sarajevo, 13 and 14 February 1996);

(viii) Seminar organized by the Council of Europe (Kiev, 27–29 March 1996);

(ix) Workshop organized by ABA/CEELI for judges of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgystan and Tajikistan on the subjects of judicial ethics and international and national judges' associations (Almaty, 18–21 June 1996);

(x) Seminar of the Council of Europe on judicial systems in European countries (Tbilisi, 29 and 30 August 1996);

(xi) Seminar on court management and judicial independence organized in the framework of the programme for the juridical cooperation of the Council of Europe with the Central and Eastern European countries (Trencianske Teplice, Slovakia, 4–6 September 1996);

(xii) Bilateral seminar organized in the framework of the programme for the legal cooperation of the Council of Europe with the Central and Eastern European countries on the subject of judges statute — the role of the judge in a democratic society (Bucharest, 19–21 March 1997);

(xiii) Seminar organized by the Council of Europe in cooperation with the National Council of the Judiciary in Poland on guarantees of independence of the judiciary in a State governed by the rule of laws (Slok, Poland, 23–26 June 1997);

(xiv) Meeting on the status of judges in Europe organized by the Council of Europe (Strasbourg, France, 9–11 July 1997);

(xv) Bilateral seminar organized in the framework of the programme for the juridical cooperation of the Council of Europe with the Central and Eastern European countries (Chisinau, 18 and 19 September 1997);

(xvi) Bilateral seminar organized in the framework of the programme for the juridical cooperation of the Council of Europe with the Central and Eastern European countries (Tbilisi, 7 and 8 October 1997).

6. International Association of Lions Clubs

(General consultative status granted 1998)

Lions Clubs International has approximately 43,900 Lions clubs with more than 1.4 million members in 185 countries or geographical locations. Lions clubs also sponsor Leo clubs for young adults. There are currently 5,331 Leo clubs with a membership of 128,734 in 134 countries. Lions Clubs International is a non-political organization devoted to the betterment of social and humanitarian conditions. The motto of the association is "We serve," and its activities parallel closely those of the United Nations in the fields of economic, social and humanitarian development. The mission statement of the association is: "To create and foster a spirit of understanding among all people for humanitarian needs by providing voluntary services through community involvement and international cooperation".

In the past four years, membership overseas has increased, while membership in North America has decreased. The overall number of members has increased by approximately 9,000, and the number of countries or geographical locations has grown from 178 to 185 (adding Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Georgia, Guinea-

Bissau, Palau and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).

The association was recommended by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for the **general category** (category I) in January 1998. Appointments of Lion representatives are made annually by each international president to represent the association at the United Nations in New York and at United Nations branches in Geneva and Vienna. In addition, the association is affiliated with UNESCO, WHO and, since 1994, UNICEF. Annual appointments are made to each. The association is also allowed an observer at specific meetings of FAO (no formal affiliation), and has had a close working relationship with UNHCR, UNEP, and UNDP. The official representatives of the association attend the periodic meetings of those specialized agencies with which it is affiliated as well as periodic conferences (such as the fiftieth annual Department of Public Information NGO Conference, which was held in New York from 10 to 12 September 1997.

Within the past four years, the following represent areas of greatest cooperation with the United Nations:

(a) Continued participation with WHO on the implementation of a major service commitment in sight entitled SightFirst. The WHO programme director serves on the SightFirst Advisory Committee as a member of the SightFirst Proposal Review Committee, reviewing and approving grant applications from around the world. The association maintains a paid adviser with WHO during the duration of the SightFirst Programme. The association is also represented on the WHO Committee to plan blindness prevention activities from 1995 to 2015;

(b) The programme of providing major grants for sight-related projects began in 1990. Through 1997, 333 grants have been awarded in the amount of $66,849,549 in 60 countries on 5 continents. Results include 47 eye clinics/hospitals, more than 1 million cataract surgeries, more than 6 million patients screened, more than 2.5 million patients treated with Ivermectin and training opportunities provided for 1,838 medical eye care professionals;

(c) Active participation on the NGO committees on narcotics and substance abuse in New York and the corresponding committee in Vienna;

(d) Implementation with UNESCO of the International Literacy and Culture Programme by Leo Clubs;

(e) Sponsorship of an annual Lions Day to which the Secretary-General and representatives of various United Nations humanitarian agencies have been keynote speakers in New York. Representatives from United Nations agencies have also been featured in similar programmes around the world;

(f) Promotion of Edukits of UNICEF through association publication (available in all 11 official association languages: Chinese, English, Finnish, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Spanish and Swedish) and the handling of contributions through the Lions Clubs International Foundation to the UNICEF offices;

(g) Promotion of a diabetes awareness programme in all countries of Lionism, the focus of which was formulated as a result of original contributions of WHO, specifically from Dr. Mitrofanov and Dr. Khaltaev;

(h) Establishment of a Lions Humanitarian Task Force manual based on the Argentine White Helmet proposal, whereby knowledgeable Lions are willing to volunteer their expertise to help in times of natural disaster or other emergency situations.

Other relevant activities

In 1997, the association made a contribution of $1,000 for the Department of Public Information NGO Resource Centre. The contribution was delivered to the Chief of Institutional Relations and NGO Section of the Department. The association's major publication, *THE LION Magazine (THE LION en français* and *THE LION en español*), in the December 1997 issue contained an article by the United States ambassador to the United Nations urging payment by the United States of America of United Nations dues.

7. International Association of Penal Law

(Special consultative status granted 1948)

The Association

The International Association of Penal Law (AIDP) is a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the Organization of American States. It was founded in 1924 in Paris as a successor of the Internationale Kriminalistische Vereinigung (IKV), which had been established in 1889.

The Association is guided by the principles established by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is a scientific association whose activities are based on the understanding that criminality, its prevention and the suppression of crime must

be considered from the perspective of scientific study of the cause of crime, of the offender and of legal safeguards for society. AIDP tends to promote a more humane and efficient administration of justice.

Cooperation with the United Nations

In this aim, the Association is closely cooperating with the Centre for International Crime Prevention and the United Nations Division for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. This cooperation is achieved in particular through participation in sessions of the Division for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, contributing to United Nations activities, hosting meetings for the United Nations, publishing United Nations materials and contributing to United Nations research and training projects. The Association also cooperates by organizing joint seminars at the Institute for Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences in Siracusa, Italy, which is affiliated with the United Nations. In such seminars, the Association has focused on subjects such as codification of criminal codes and codes of criminal procedure, international cooperation, in particular extradition, transfer of prisoners and transfer of criminal proceedings.

Activities in support of the establishment of an International Criminal Court

(a) Committee of experts meeting, 34 experts from 12 countries and 15 universities (24–28 June 1995);

(b) International experts conference, 66 participants, including 39 reporters from 29 countries and 29 universities (3–8 December 1995);

(c) Informal inter-sessional meeting of the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, 34 experts from 20 countries. Three documents were drafted to be presented to the Preparatory Committee: "Rules of Evidence and Procedure", by Mark Jennings (Australia); "Applicable Law and General Principles of Criminal Law", by Donald K. Piragoff (Canada); "International Cooperation and Judicial Assistance: ILC Draft Statute parts 7 and 8", by Pieter Kruger (South Africa) (10–14 July 1996);

(d) Informal inter-sessional meeting of the Preparatory Committee on rules of procedure and evidence, 56 experts from 31 countries. A document was drafted to be presented to the Preparatory Committee: "Abbreviated Compilation of Proposals on the Rules of Procedure and Evidence (29 May–4 June 1997);

(e) Informal inter-sessional meeting of the Preparatory Committee on international cooperation, 60 experts from 35 countries (16–22 November 1997).

Recent activities

The XVI International Congress of Penal Law

The Association has devoted a major part of its recent work to activities concerning the combat of international organized crime. The Centre for International Crime Prevention has recently concentrated its efforts in this area. The decision to devote the Association's scientific activities to this transboundary threat against society was taken shortly after the last International Congress of Penal Law (Rio de Janeiro, 1994). The next congress, which is scheduled for Budapest, 5–11 September 1999, will cover a single subject: criminal justice systems: facing the challenge of organized crime. This is the first time in the history of the Association's quinquennial congresses of penal law that this has been done.

In selecting a theme that, until now, has been considered more criminological than juridical, AIDP is marking a major evolution that is occurring in almost all countries, even if the rhythm and resulting juridical forms of this evolution are different. The objective of the Congress is less to arrive at one of several definitions of the notion of organized crime than it is to develop an inventory of the transformations that it creates in criminal law systems, whether it concerns the attribution of responsibility, the adoption of sanctions, the definition of crimes, the development of rules of evidence or the adoption of methods of cooperation and judicial mutual aid.

The hypothesis that underlies this objective is that the need to effectively repress activity, which is particularly difficult in this area, conflicts almost inevitably with the requirements of the rule of law, that is, with the fundamental principles of criminal law and the obligation to respect the fundamental rights of the individual.

Publications

The main publication organ of the Association is the *Revue Internationale de Droit Pénal*. Of particular interest are the following volumes dealing with subjects also dealt with by the United Nations:

(a) The regionalization of international criminal law and the protection of human rights in international cooperation in criminal proceedings (No. 1–2/1995);

(b) Criminal justice systems facing the challenge of organized crime (No. 3–4/1996), or Inquisitorial-accusatorial: the collapse of dogmas in criminal procedure.

Moreover, the Association publishes *Nouvelles Études Pénales* (*NEP*). In this series, subjects such as crime by Government (*NEP* 12), the International Criminal Court (*NEP* 13 and 13 *bis*) or impunity for international crimes and serious violations of fundamental human rights were dealt with.

As at December 1997, 96 books of institute proceedings had been published. Some of the proceedings of the Institute's activities are contained in the *Revue Internationale de Droit Pénal* and *Nouvelles Études Pénales*, while others are published in-house by the Institute in the series Quaderni. The Institute also has publishing agreements with two major Italian publishing companies, Cedam (Pavia) and Jovene (Naples), for Italian-language publications. In addition, the Superior Council of Judges has published five books of conference proceedings it co-sponsored with the Institute. Major book publishers in the United States of America, France, Italy, Lebanon and the Netherlands have also published some of the Institute's proceedings.

A draft statute for an International Criminal Court (Siracusa Draft) was prepared by a committee of experts who met at the Institute in June 1995. This text, dated 31 July 1995, was submitted to the Ad Hoc Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court in August 1995 and the updated text was then elaborated at the international experts conference in December 1995. The updated Siracusa Draft of 15 March 1996 was submitted for consideration to the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court.

At the informal inter-sessional meeting held 16–22 November 1997, the abbreviated compilation of proposals on international cooperation and judicial assistance (ICC Statute parts 7 and 8) was drafted. It was presented to the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court.

Publications included:

(a) "International Criminal Justice: Historic and Contemporary Perspectives", *Revue Internationale de Droit Pénal* (1996);

(b) "The International Criminal Court: Observations and Issues Before the 1997–98 Preparatory Committee; and Administrative and Financial Implications", *Nouvelles Études Pénales* (1997);

(c) "Observations on the Consolidated International Criminal Court." Text Before the Final Session of the Preparatory Committee, *Nouvelles Études Pénales* (1998).

8. War Resisters' International

(Special consultative status granted 1973)

War Resisters' International (WRI) is an umbrella organization which includes several associations of conscientious objectors in 33 countries and five continents. WRI provides support for objectors and combats all forms of war and violence, wherever found.

Every three or four years, WRI organizes an international peace conference. The most recent one was held in São Paulo, Brazil, in December 1994, and the next one will be held in Poreč, Croatia in September 1998. Every year, a committee of representatives of WRI member groups meets. The meeting was held in Liège, Belgium, in 1995, in Urnieta, Spain, in 1996 and in Carmaux, France, in 1997. The secretariat, which consists of three members, is in London. Funding is through donations from individuals and private foundations.

WRI is a founding member of the Balkan Peace Team (BPT), which was active in Zagreb, Croatia, and in Belgrade and Priština, Yugoslavia, in 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997. In cooperation with organizations of civil society affiliated with the United Nations, BPT provides support to local pacifist movements in their opposition to war.

In 1994, WRI participated in a conference organized by ecologist deputies to the European Parliament with a view to the creation of a European peace corps. A camp, financed by the European Voluntary Service Fund, was opened in Pakrac.

In 1995, WRI sent a delegate to Chechnya to open a Centre for Peace and Human Rights. This centre was opened in Grozny in cooperation with Quaker Peace and Service of Moscow. WRI financed a fact-finding tour which made it possible for two Russian and two Chechen women to lecture in Belgium, the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

Working groups on Africa and Latin America are considering possibilities for the support and promotion of conscientious objection in countries where conscription exists. Meetings of conscientious objectors were held in Chile and Paraguay in 1995, and an international meeting was held in Ndjamena in August 1996.

In 1996, WRI helped to finance a study on the situation of conscientious objectors in Europe and throughout the world entitled "Conscientious Objection and Conscription Documentation Project". The information collected therein served as a basis for the official document submitted by the secretariat of the Commission on Human Rights in March 1997 (E/CN.4/1997/99).

Reports on the situation of conscientious objectors, entitled "Issues of Conscience and Military Service", are sent regularly to the Human Rights Committee in Geneva as part of its consideration of follow-up to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

In Latin America, several conscientious objectors' associations asked to join WRI after the triennial conference held in São Paulo in December 1994. They formed a network and met in Guatemala in 1996 and in Ecuador in 1997.

WRI works closely with the International Fellowship of Reconciliation. Together they established the Coordinating Committee for Conflict Resolution Training in Europe, a training of trainers group on non-violence. WRI participates in Quaker Peace and Service activities in the Balkans and the Caucasus. It is a member of the International Peace Bureau and supports the activities of Amnesty International.

WRI has accredited representatives to United Nations Headquarters in New York and to the United Nations Office at Geneva. In Geneva, its representative participates in the work of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Special Committee for Disarmament and attends the meetings of the Conference on Disarmament. In 1995, it was one of about 100 NGOs from a number of countries which observed the work of the Preparatory Committee for the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. It participated in meetings between NGOs and government representatives.

WRI is a member of the NGO Special Committee for Disarmament. Its representative in Geneva has attended several seminars and conferences, to which delegates to the Conference on Disarmament were invited and spoke on nuclear weapons, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. In January 1995, a seminar on nuclear deterrence was held at United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) headquarters in Paris and, in November 1996, NGOs from East and West met in Budapest at an international conference on security and peace in Eastern Europe.

WRI is associated with the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO) as an observer. In October 1997, its Geneva representative participated in the work of CONGO in that city.

In January–February 1995 and March–April 1997, the WRI representative in Geneva participated in the work of the Commission on Human Rights as an NGO delegate. He made statements on the issue of conscientious objection, which is on the Commission's agenda. He proposed amendments to the Commission's resolution on conscientious objection to military service (1995/83) with a view to granting refugee status to objectors who fled their countries. He was supported in this task by Amnesty International and Quaker International Service delegates to governments, who submitted a new resolution in 1998. This amendment was incorporated into Commission resolution 1998/77 at the fifty-fourth session.

9. Médecins sans frontières (International)

(Special consultative status granted 1993)

Médecins sans frontières (MSF) is the world's largest independent organization for emergency medical relief. In its first 25 years of action, MSF has established a worldwide reputation for providing quick and effective aid to those whose lives are put at risk by war or natural disaster. Médecins sans frontières is completely independent of all Governments and institutions, as well as political, economic and religious influences. Consequently, MSF provides effective medical aid with or without the consent of the host Government, whereas other agencies sometimes cannot. Every year around 2,000 MSF volunteers work alongside several thousand local staff on projects in some 80 countries worldwide. In addition to providing emergency relief aid, MSF speaks out about the systematic abuses of humanitarian law and human rights we witness, often bringing injustice and malpractice to the world's attention.

The international network of MSF is made up of 19 national sections. The international secretariat based in Brussels is responsible for coordinating the Geneva- and New York-based liaison activities with other international organizations and the United Nations, and for the fulfilment of the organization's consultative status to the Economic and Social Council, which was granted in 1993.

MSF receives grants from international organizations and Governments for up to 51 per cent of its total resources, including 4 per cent to 10 per cent from UNHCR. These funds are allocated to such programmes as a new hospital surgery unit in Afghanistan, basic health care and repatriation of Angolan refugees in Angola, emergency rehabilitation of health facilities in Armenia, assistance with Myanmar refugees at the Myanmar-Thailand border, assistance in refugee camps in Burundi and Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo, a hospital in Kismayo, Somalia, assistance to displaced populations in Chechnya and Sri Lanka, emergency assistance to refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, programmes in Guinea and Kenya, etc.

MSF, along with UNICEF and WHO, created the International Coordination Group in January 1997. This four-year-long medical project began after the disastrous outbreaks of meningitis in 1995/96 in West Africa, and seeks to ensure better coordination in guaranteeing the availability of significant vaccine stocks for major epidemics.

During the past five years, Médecins sans frontières participated, in New York and Geneva, in numerous meetings involving staff and officers of the United Nations Secretariat, the specialized agencies and Member States of the United Nations.

From April 1994 to the present, MSF has been providing assistance in the Rwanda-Burundi-Democratic Republic of the Congo area, and extensively communicating with the United Nations departments, specialized agencies, Member States of the United Nations and, in particular, the Security Council on the plight of the civilians in the region. The first of such meetings was in April 1994, when MSF representatives met with Ambassador Keating of New Zealand, then President of the Security Council, to brief him about the breadth of massacres directly witnessed by MSF teams in Butare, Rwanda.

Throughout the Bosnia/former Yugoslavia crisis, from Vukovar (1991) to Gorazde (1994) and Srebrenica (1995), MSF made numerous contacts and held meetings with United Nations officials and Member States. MSF expressed the frustration of relief teams regarding the situation in the former Yugoslavia, provided first-hand testimony and spelled out the humanitarian dilemma at every stage of the conflict.

On 25 and 26 July 1996, MSF representatives met with various ambassadors of the Economic Community of West African States to raise the humanitarian community's awareness of the situation in Liberia and the suffering of the civilian population in Monrovia.

In December 1996 and February 1997, MSF representatives repeatedly addressed the subgroup on NGOs at the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations System. Concerning Economic and Social Council decision 1996/297, the MSF delegate to the United Nations asked to extend current NGO affiliation beyond the levels of participation with the Council in the United Nations.

On 12 February 1997, under the Somavia formula, MSF, together with CARE, the International Committee of the Red Cross and OXFAM, was invited to brief the Security Council and member States of the Economic and Social Council on the situation in the Great Lakes region. On that occasion, MSF representatives came directly from Bujumbura, Kigali and Kinsagani, Democratic Republic of the Congo, to give first-hand accounts of the deteriorating situation in Burundi, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Médecins sans frontières representatives also participated in numerous seminars and conferences, such as one on health coordination in emergency situations (Division of Emergency and Humanitarian Action, WHO, Geneva, March 1997), the Inter-agency Advisory Group on Refugee Health (UNHCR, November 1997), a meeting on the new emergency health kit (UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO and others) and the conference on the establishment of an international criminal court.

In addition, the MSF delegate to the United Nations in New York participates in the weekly meeting of the Inter-Agency Steering Committee, chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator. The Committee is the central humanitarian policy-making body in the United Nations system, with a mechanism by which joint decisions are taken on how best to respond to specific humanitarian crises. Committee members include the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNHCR, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCHR, the International Organization for Migration and the International Committee of the Red Cross. Issues covered in these meetings include the provision of assistance and protection to internally displaced people, linking relief and development, strengthening system-wide accountability, monitoring and evaluation, the setting of priorities for advocacy campaigns and determining the allocation of responsibilities and operational responses to particular crises.

MSF also helps frame the agenda of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs for its monthly meetings with InterAction members at headquarters in New

York. Similar meetings are held in Geneva with the International Council of Voluntary Agencies and the Steering Committee of Emergency Relief. MSF also participates in the Executive Committee of UNHCR and its standing meetings. The situation of refugees and displaced populations has been regularly discussed at the highest level between the directors of MSF sections and UNHCR officials. Informal consultation and information exchange at every level takes place on a regular basis with MSF, our United Nations colleagues, donor countries and Member States of the United Nations, both at Headquarters and in the field.

10. Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association

(Special consultative status granted 1953)

The Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association (PPSEAWA) was founded in 1928 to further the cause of peace by fostering friendships and the exchange of knowledge among women of the Pacific and South-East Asia region for the study and betterment of social, economic and cultural conditions. PPSEAWA has member associations in 19 countries. The voting members of PPSEAWA are not individual people — they are national member associations, each having one vote, regardless of size. We hope to have a twentieth national member association in Papua New Guinea within a year or two.

During the years 1994–1997, PPSEAWA representatives followed sessions of the General Assembly when appropriate; the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies in New York, Geneva, and Vienna; sessions of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Bangkok; sessions of UNESCO in Paris and UNICEF in New York; as well as the weekly briefings conducted by the Department of Public Information.

PPSEAWA was represented at the following United Nations conferences and meetings:

(a) Commission on the Status of Women, New York, annual sessions: thirty-eighth, 7–18 March 1994; thirty-ninth, 13 March–8 April 1995; fortieth, 11–22 March 1996; forty-first, 10–21 March 1997;

(b) Department of Public Information, annual conference for non-governmental organizations, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997;

(c) ESCAP, Bangkok, annual sessions: fifty-first, 24 April–1 May 1995; fifty-second, 17–24 April 1996; fifty-third, 23–30 April 1997;

(d) UNESCO NGO Standing Committee meetings, Paris: 21–22 November 1994; 27–29 March 1995; 1–2 December 1995;

(e) Series of three meetings sponsored by UNESCO and hosted by the Russian Academy of Administration, Moscow, 23–25 November 1994; 2–5 June 1995; 22–26 January 1997;

(f) Second Ministerial Meeting for Women in Development, Jakarta, 7–14 June 1994;

(g) International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994;

(h) Preparatory committee meetings for World Summit on Social Development, New York and Manila, January 1995;

(i) World Summit on Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995;

(j) UNESCO International Consultation on Girls' and Women's Education in the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 10–21 April 1995;

(k) Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4 August–5 September 1995, and the NGO Forum, Huairou, China, 30 August–8 September 1995;

(l) Asia-Pacific NGO Consultation on the World Food Summit, Bangkok, 29–30 April 1996;

(m) United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3–14 June 1996, and the NGO Forum;

(n) Meeting of Asia-Pacific Economic Council of Ministers in Charge of Trade, Christchurch, New Zealand, July 1996;

(o) Forty-ninth World Health Assembly, Geneva, August 1996;

(p) Third session, ESCAP Committee on Poverty Alleviation through Economic Growth and Development, Bangkok, October 1996;

(q) UNESCO Conference on NGOs, Paris, October 1996;

(r) Planning meeting of UNESCO NGOs for Collective Consultation on Education for All, Hamburg, 12–15 November 1996;

(s) World Food Summit, Rome, 13–17 November 1996;

(t) NGO Committee on the Family: Focus on Families, Actions and Issues Beyond This Year, Vienna, 19–20 November 1995;

(u) Sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, New York, January and July 1997;

(v) Meeting of the Subgroup on NGOs of the High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations system, New York, 5 February 1997;

(w) Commission for Social Development, New York, 25 February–6 March 1997;

(x) International Day of the Family, New York, 8 May 1997;

(y) United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Sustainable Development, New York, 23–27 June 1997;

(z) UNESCO Conference on Literacy and Education for All, Hamburg, 14–18 July 1997;

(aa) ESCAP NGO Forum on Social Development in Asia and the Pacific, Kuala Lumpur, 8–10 September 1997.

Reports on United Nations activities and meetings attended are sent promptly by the representatives concerned directly to the presidents of all national member associations and all international officers and are printed later in the *International Bulletin*.

PPSEAWA is committed to activities and programmes under relevant United Nations resolutions and the Beijing Platform for Action.

In preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women and the NGO Forum, the then President of PPSEAWA, as the focal point, organized all NGO activities in the Asia-Pacific area. PPSEAWA was also an important part of the Asia-Pacific Working Group, which presented a document, well-received by the Governments, containing suggested amendments to the Platform for Action. At the Forum, PPSEAWA presented two posters and two books, and arranged for the attendance of 11 young women from PPSEAWA countries who could not have attended otherwise.

PPSEAWA, with support form UNESCO, *inter alia*, has sponsored a number of educational meetings, workshops and seminars in the Asia-Pacific region. The first was a series of seminars on environmental education for women, held from 1992 to June 1995. Next, 45 women from 17 countries attended a two-day seminar on women, the family and health in Apia, 19–20 April 1996. From January to June 1997, 18 PPSEAWA national member associations held one-day meetings dealing with teenagers, the family and health.

Posters distributed at the above meetings, as well as proceedings thereof and a copy of the PPSEAWA semi-annual *International Bulletin* have been filed with the Non-governmental Organizations Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

PPSEAWA held its nineteenth international conference in Tonga from 24 August to 1 September 1994. The main theme was "women of wisdom are pillars of nations", and the four subthemes were related to critical areas of concern from the draft Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women. There was a pre-conference workshop on the family and food.

The twentieth conference was held in Kuala Lumpur from 25 August to 2 September 1997. The theme was "strengthening alliances for a better world toward the twenty-first century". the workshop theme was "women entrepreneurs: challenges and opportunities in the twenty-first century".

PPSEAWA-Cook Islands has an ongoing programme called "Growing in Peace" in which they offer positive parenting classes and a library reading programme for children.

PPSEAWA-Japan is active in UNIFEM activities and has given 39 scholarships in nine years to non-Japanese Asian students in Japan.

PPSEAWA-Malaysia has published two handbooks for families and children about environmental issues, following the 1993 Regional Conference on Family and the Environment.

PPSEAWA-New Zealand has given financial aid to a Fijian schoolgirl in New Zealand, a midwifery student in the Philippines, the wives of Solomon Islands theological students in New Zealand and Pacific island women doctors for attendance at a medical conference in Auckland.

PPSEAWA-Philippines raised money and personally carried relief materials to typhoon victims in Luzon; organized medical and dental services for municipalities in the Mountain Province; and provided leadership training for spouses of elected officials.

PPSEAWA-Samoa has a joint project with the Samoan National Council of Women for the encouragement of women candidates in general elections.

PPSEAWA-Thailand has ongoing projects in rural childcare, literacy, youth development, vocational training and environmental conservation.

PPSEAWA-Tonga, at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, organized an two-day seminar for 150 vendors in a newly built market. Attendants were taught proper preparation of their produce and sanitary care of the market for the betterment of public health.

PPSEAWA-United States of America has a "United Nations Day" every year, and celebrated the fiftieth anniversaries of both the United Nations and UNESCO. Local chapters give scholarships to students at nearby colleges.

PPSEAWA deeply values its relationship with the United Nations and its accreditation to the Economic and Social Council, ESCAP, UNESCO, UNICEF and UNIFEM. PPSEAWA also deeply appreciates its relationships with the NGO sections of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Department of Public Information. Members of the Secretariat have been especially helpful.

11. Pathways to Peace

(Special consultative status granted 1989)

Quadrennial report of activities for the period 1994–1997

Introduction

Pathways to Peace (PTP) is an international educational, consultative, peace-building, not-for-profit organization. The primary mission of Pathways to Peace is to assist leaders and their organizations — through consultation, international peace-building initiatives and substantive multilateral and inter-generational programmes — to support the spirit, evolving purpose and principles of the United Nations.

PTP directors and representatives work closely with international NGOs in all the world's regions in order to build cooperation between them and with the United Nations Secretariat and relevant agencies. PTP acts as international secretariat for the "We the Peoples" Initiative, sanctioned by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar as a United Nations Peace Messenger Initiative from 1989 to 2000. PTP invites new participants and coordinates communication among them by means of e-mail and other correspondence, an annual newsletter and the Initiative Web site (http://wethepeoples.org). The expanding roster of participating organizations attests to the many thousands who are affected by the work of PTP. Participating organizations represent all the world's regions, and their activities cover the full spectrum of significant issues facing humanity at the dawn of the twenty-first century, including those addressed by all United Nations conferences and summits. By fostering inter-cultural and inter-generational cooperation, this civil society Initiative has been contributing to the building of cultures of peace since its inauguration in 1983.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and cooperation with United Nations programmes and conferences

Following up on the World Conference on Human Rights in June of 1993 and prior to the establishment of the first preparatory committee for the World Summit for Social Development in 1994, PTP made an informal enquiry as to the interest of international NGOs in forming a caucus on the rights of the child. As a result of the general positive response, PTP formally inaugurated the Rights of the Child Caucus within the United Nations system in January 1994. During the first session of the preparatory committee for the World Summit for Social Development in New York, the caucus began building cooperation among existing international NGOs, United Nations agencies and representatives of other caucuses, in order to develop a common inter-caucus agenda at all upcoming United Nations conferences. The Rights of the Child Caucus also served as an advocacy tool for both international NGOs and United Nations agencies. During this time Pathways to Peace was one of the few NGOs requested by the World Summit for Social Development secretariat to address a plenary session (2 February 1994). The Caucus continued to meet daily during the second (22 August–2 September 1994) and third sessions (16 and 17 January 1995). PTP requested Defense for Children International to serve as co-Chair, thus representing North-South solidarity.

PTP presented a final statement on behalf of the Rights of the Child Caucus to the World Summit for Social Development secretariat in Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995. The Caucus decided it would continue its integrative action through a series of United Nations conferences ending with the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), held in Istanbul in June 1996.

PTP sponsored the InfoAction Exchange Project at Habitat II (May–June 1996), reporting on conference activities from young people's perspective, which engaged

young people in print and broadcast media. PTP representatives also participated in the Habitat II preparatory committees.

Three generations of women represented PTP in September 1995 at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing and presented workshops on relevant conference themes. PTP representatives participated in all preparatory committees for this Conference.

PTP was represented at the Executive Committee meeting for the fiftieth anniversary of UNICEF in May 1996. During that year, the President of PTP met with the NGO Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva, preparatory to the meeting of the Economic and Social Council. Another Geneva PTP representative was present at all Council and Commission on Human Rights meetings. PTP was represented at all United Nations conferences and most preparatory committees occurring during the years 1994 to 1997.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

In honour of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, Pathways to Peace helped to design and co-sponsored several events in 1995. PTP inaugurated and co-hosted a series of convenings of diverse organizations, which resulted in the formation of a working coalition called Action Coalition for Global Change (ACGC), comprising over 60 organizations. ACGC convened the first United People's Assembly (UPA) in San Francisco in June, modelling an integrated NGO form of a People's General Assembly. A preparatory committee for that event was also held in San Francisco in 1994. During the annual Department of Public Information NGO Conference in September 1997, PTP, ACGC and other NGOs hosted planning meetings for the Millennium Peoples' Assembly, called for by Secretary-General Kofi Annan.

PTP sponsored the Children's World Peace Festival in June 1995, uniting the National Park Service, the United States army and the Bay Area Discovery Museum in providing a venue which marked the historic cooperation of governmental and non-governmental agencies. Young people representing hundreds of organizations came from around the world, in addition to those who were participating in the World Summit of Children, in honour of the United Nations fiftieth anniversary celebrations. PTP had been the primary organizer of the World Summit of Children in 1994, designing its pattern of regional preparatory committees. (Leadership was transferred to another organization in 1995.)

In September 1995, Pathways to Peace inaugurated the "peace-building inquiry for the twenty-first century" (PB21). This five-year inquiry was inspired by the "We the Peoples" Initiative, and is dedicated to the United Nations and to building cultures of peace. PB21 assembles leading international experts in science, economics, environment and various other fields to consider the questions and key trends which will help to define emerging paradigms as humanity enters the twenty-first century. A summary report will be included in the report to the Secretary-General after the culmination of the Peace Messenger Initiative in 2000.

In 1996 and 1997 Pathways to Peace continued its semi-annual symposia for the peace-building inquiry for the twenty-first century, extending its partnerships to include many other international NGOs such as the Centre for International Peace-building, Davidhuis, Fondation sommet mondial des femmes, H.M.S. Asociados, the Institute for Multi-track Diplomacy, the Institute of Noetic Sciences, Schumacher College and the World Business Academy.

In 1997 PTP representatives participated in the planning for the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the related "season for non-violence". Continuing PTP efforts since 1983 to promote recognition and observance of the International Day of Peace, declared in 1981 by the General Assembly (resolution 36/67), PTP representatives worked with other international NGOs and members of the Department of Public Information to create unprecedented participation in this day by schoolchildren in classrooms around the world, at United Nations Headquarters and on the United Nations CyberSchoolBus Web site. In 1996 and 1997, PTP consulting services supported successful UNICEF fund-raising efforts through schools and "UNICEF 50" celebration planning, as well as planning for the UNESCO International Year for the Culture of Peace.

Other relevant activities

Pathways to Peace provided consultation in the planning of the agenda for and the design of the Department of Public Information NGO annual meetings in 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997. A PTP representative served as chair of the Department's NGO Executive Committee in 1997.

PTP received special recognition for its role as secretariat of the "We the Peoples" Initiative in a letter from Under-Secretary-General Gillian Sorensen dated 8 September 1994. In part, she stated:

> "The Peace Messenger Initiative is dedicated to the vision of the United Nations in the 21st century — its role in engendering Peace through Cooperation; and

the United Nations at 50 and beyond — its relevance in the post-cold war era. In your commitment to fostering peace, I hope you will continue to aim to motivate members of your community and beyond to work together with the U.N. in making peace a practical reality in the 21st century and into the millennium. Let me urge you to join with others worldwide for a renewal of that commitment at the personal, group, community, national and international levels in celebration of our progress along the many paths to peace."

This last sentence clearly describes the work of PTP as secretariat for this Peace Messenger Initiative.

In 1996 and 1997 PTP representatives participated in numerous international NGO conferences, including the United Religions Initiative, the Global Dialogue Consortium's interfaith dialogues with business leaders and preparatory meetings for the 1999 World Peace Conference in the Hague. PTP has served as co-convenor of several international planning meetings related to the World Peace Conference in connection with PB21.

The PTP UNICEF representative worked with high school students in 1997, educating them about the United Nations and helping them to design a Web site for young people which enables them to contact their governmental representatives to urge them to support the United Nations, especially regarding the payment of the United States debt.

The People for Peace Project has expanded the presence of PTP on the World Wide Web, which features the "We the Peoples" Initiative (wethepeoples.org), the International Day of Peace and Peace Messenger interviews conducted at United Nations conferences from 1989 to 1991 (see also pathwaystopeace.org).

The PTP President served on the Advisory Council of the Global Commission to Fund the United Nations in 1997. The PTP Children's Peace Education Project was extended to refugee camps in Croatia in 1994, 1996 and 1997.

12. Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for International and Cultural Affairs)

(Special consultative status granted 1949)

Aims and purposes of Pax Romana

(a) To develop a network of Catholic students and professionals/intellectuals committed to the vision of a society based on justice, peace and solidarity;

(b) To build a community of lay faithful and leaders within the Church in solidarity with the poor and marginalized in the society;

(c) To search collectively for an ecologically and socially sustainable development model;

(d) To protect and promote human and people's rights, and to contribute to the development of international human rights standards;

(e) To promote inter-cultural dialogue, in particular ecumenical and inter-religious dialogue, to promote mutual understanding and religious tolerance.

At present, Pax Romana is present in more than 50 countries on all five continents.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

Pax Romana has participated in various United Nations activities through its own delegates working at the United Nations in New York, Geneva and Vienna and at United Nations meetings.

New York

1995

(a) Ninth session of the High-Level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries;

(b) Fourth World Conference on Women;

(c) World Youth Forum of the United Nations System;

(d) Several meetings within the Programme on Poverty.

1997

(a) Follow-up meeting on the World Youth Forum and at informal consultations with the United Nations Youth Unit;

(b) "Indigenous Day".

Geneva

1994

(a) Forty-sixth session of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

(b) NGO Special Committee on Social Development;

(c) NGO Subcommittee on the South.

1995

(a) Fifty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights, with oral interventions made on several items, such as the rights of indigenous peoples, the rights of the child, the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights, mass migrations and displaced persons, and others;

(b) Forty-seventh session of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, with oral and written interventions;

(c) Working Group and Special Committee on the Future of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations;

(d) Seminar of the United Nations Research Institute on Social Development;

(e) NGO Special Committee on Social Development;

(f) NGO Subcommittee on the South.

1996

(a) Fifty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights, with oral and written intervention, as well as lobbying and contacts with delegates, United Nations experts, special rapporteurs and other NGOs;

(b) Forty-eighth session of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

1997

(a) Fifty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights;

(b) Forty-ninth session of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

(c) NGO briefing meeting on national security law.

Vienna

The Pax Romana representative in Vienna has attended sessions of the following meetings:

(a) Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

(b) Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(c) Committee on the Family;

(d) Committee on the Situation of Women;

(e) Committee on the Exploitation of Children;

(f) World Days of Peace, Offer Forgiveness and Receive Peace;

(g) World Youth Fora of the United Nations System.

The representative has also been involved in the wording, drafting and reviewing of several documents.

Other meetings

(a) Workshop on spirituality during the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, September 1995);

(b) World Summit on Social Development (Copenhagen, March 1995).

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and the specialized agencies

(a) NGO Forum and Fourth World Conference on Women — Actions for Equality, Development and Peace;

(b) Expert seminars and drafting groups on implementation of basic principles of justice for victims of crime and abuse of power, juveniles deprived of their liberty, instrumental use of juveniles and children, women in extreme poverty, declaration on the elimination of violence against women, etc.;

(c) NGO meetings, such as the Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs, the Vienna NGO Alliance on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family, etc.;

(d) Report about the legal framework under Spanish criminal law regarding the question of sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, as requested by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights;

(e) Cooperation with some experts of the Subcommission on issues such as landmines and transnational corporations.

Other relevant activities

(a) International seminar on the topic "towards a feminization of culture" as part of preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women (Gazzada, Italy, April 1995);

(b) The Asian Human Rights Workshop on Challenges of Globalization for Human Rights in Asia (Bangkok, 2–9 August 1997); a United Nations expert from the Centre for Human Rights in Geneva was invited to speak about United Nations human rights mechanisms;

(c) International colloquium on challenges of globalization for peace and human rights (Assisi, Italy, 22 September 1997).

Publications

(a) Newsletter (special issue, September 1996; No. 2, December 1996; No. 1, July 1997; and No. 1, March 1998);

(b) *Convergence* (Nos. 1 and 2, 1994; Nos. 3 and 4, 1995; Nos. 5 and 6, 1996; and No. 7, 1997);

(c) "Towards a Feminization of Culture — an Alternative Vision of Society", report of the Pax Romana Women Project (1993–1995), December 1995;

(d) "Human Rights and the Church in Asia", report of the Asian Human Rights Workshop (Bangkok, August 1997).